THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] THURSDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9452.

THE Public breakfasts of the RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR will recommence at Parell on Friday the 24th Instant, and will be held on every subsequent Tuesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock—Gentlemen wishing to attend are requested to send their names to the Aid-de-Camp in Waiting or to the Town Major's Office.

J. B. ROSE,—Aid-de-Camp.

Parell House, 23d Nov. 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Gilmore*, Captain *H. H. Lindsay*, will be dispatched early in January; carries an experienced Surgeon. For plans of her accommodations apply to

DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co.

Treasury's Building, 23d November, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The new Ship *Berkshire*, 600 Tons, Captain *John Parkson*, having spacious accommodations for Passengers, is expected to arrive shortly and will be dispatched early in January. For Passage apply to, Messrs. *Remington*, and *Co.*

FOR LONDON.—*The Triumph*, 600 Tons, *Captain Thomas Green*, having spacious accommodations for Passengers, is expected to arrive in December, and will be dispatched in January.—For Passage apply to *Messrs. Remington and Co.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that Quarterly GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the CIVIL FUND will be held, at the Warehouse Rooms on Tuesday the 28th Instant, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Trustees.

W. R. MORRIS, *Secretary.*

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 10th Nov. 1837.

THE favourable Opinion now entertained by the public of the quality of Messrs. Eliot and Co's. Pale Ale, of which a small Stock is just received per "Gilmore" for sale @ 20 Rupees per Hhd. apply to *Messrs. D. & M. Pestonjee.*—Bombay 22nd Nov. 1837

NOTICE.—On Saturday the 25th November instant, at 3 o'clock Messrs. FRITH, AND Co., will sell by public auction by order of "*Hamaboyee*" Widow, and Executrix of *Jamsetjee Nanabhoy* deceased, the undermentioned property on account of the late Nawab *Fyazally Khan*, *Dowlut Begum*, and *Chumpa Begum*, to whom the said property has been mortgaged.

1st. A dwelling house and ground situates in Nuwab Street Mazagon together with the Stables, Outhouses, and Wells, pursuant to the terms of the lease that will be submitted at the time of sale.

2nd. A spot of vacant Ground, adjoining, on the North side of the above premises near the Portuguese Chapel.

3rd. All that range of building, with 12 Apartments situated outside the Fort, in Coopersmith Lane, Assessed No. 28.

4th. A variety of native Jewels, consisting of two Hindoo Culzies, or Feathers mounted in Gold, and set with Diamonds, Emeralds, and Rubies, A Pearl, Diamond, and Ruby necklace, one large Searpench, one Head Ornament, set with Diamonds, Rubies, and Emeralds, One Do. of a smaller size &c. &c.—Nesbit, Lane, 23d Nov. 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—At 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 25th Instant, Messrs. FRITH, AND Co., will submit for public sale at their rooms, a quantity of native Jewellery, comprising 3 Pairs of large, and small Gold Bangles, 3 pairs Gold Bracelets, 1 pair Gold Sanklas, 1 Gold Chundurhar, 1 pair Gold Todas' (neck, hand and feet ornaments.) Also several Rings, Diamond, Ruby and Emeral.

On the same day, order of the mortgagee *Mawthawdass Dyaram, Messrs. Frith & Co.* will ell by Auction the undermentioned Jewellery, vizt.

1 Gold "Harr," or neck Ornamnt set with Pearls and Rubies.

1 Gold Caly-Ghattee set with Diamonds, Pearls and Rubies, and a pair of Gold Earrings set with Pearls and Ruby.

The whole of the above property will be on view on Thursday the 28th Instant.—Nesbit Lane, 23d November, 1827

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next The army, civil, and the navy lists, will be corrected up to the 1st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.

Courier Office, 23d November, 1837.

FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 23d November 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday, the 5th Dec. next, Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell by auction at his residence "*Belmont*" Mazagon, the Household Furniture, and Property belonging to A. S. Finlay Esqr. quitting the Presidency, the same consists of Plate and Plated ware, Chairs, Tables, Couches, Glass, China, and Porcelain &ca. &ca. &ca. also A handsome Billiard Table (with Thurston's Cushions) by *Ferrar*, with Balls and Cues complete.

AT NOON.

A double bodied Phaeton with moveable Seats, Painted Olive Green, and Green lining, adapted for 4 persons, also a Pair of Carriage Horses with Harness, Saddles and Bridles, spare Harness &c. Also a quantity of very old Sherry, Maderia, Lisbon, *Lafitte* Claret, Port Wine, Gin and a few Boxes of Cheroots.

Catalogues will be printed and the property will be on view, on Friday, the 1st of December next.—Nesbit Lane, 22 November, 1837.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO.—Have much pleasure in reminding their friends and the public, that they have been authorized to reduce the price of the 2d growth Claret from the above respectable House, to Rupees twenty per dozen. They have recently received the following, which they are instructed to strongly recommend to public notice, as of superior quality, viz.

1st growth Claret in Quarts per doz....	..Rs.	36
2d....Do..Do..in Quarts.. do..	.... "	20
Superior Old Pale Sherry.... do...	.... "	26
Fine Mellow Port of a quality, unrivalled in this market. } do..	.... "	24

TERMS OF SALE, CASH,—and a discount of 5 per cent allowed, where a quantity of twelve dozen or above, of either sort of Wine is taken.—Nesbit Lane, 23d Nov., 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned Sherry Wine of very superior quality (Gold Colour) from *Messrs. H. B. Smith* and Co.

in Wood ...at	~~Rs~~	400 per Hhd.
" bottle...."	"	22 per dozen.
" pints...."	"	12 per dozen.

FRITH. and Co.

Nesbit lane, 23d November, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Wines of superior quality from "*Mendham and Co.*" London Sherry Wine (Gold color) per doz. ~~Rs~~ 18

Old Port Wine..... 18

Terms, Cash, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed if twelve dozen is taken.

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 23d November, 1837,

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned in cases of three dozen each.

Very Superior Pale Sherry—in quarts per dozen..... .....Rs. 22

Do. do. Port Wine—in pints do. 12

The above from the House of H. CAPEL, London.

Terms, Cash and a discount of 5 per cent allowed if twelve dozen is taken.—Nesbitt, Lane, 23d November, 1837.

FRITH AND Co.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—2TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE.
Thursday	7 24	7 55
Friday	8 23	8 47

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Penney, 9th Lt. Cavalry from Poonah.
Major H. D. Robertson 9th Rt. N. I. from Europe.
Capt. J. Ollphant M. Engineers from Hyderabad.
Lieut. R. Cannan, M. 40th Regt. from England.
Capt. E. Apthorp, 2d M. N. I. from do. do.
Asst. Surgeon. A. Durham, N. I. from Suez.
Lieut. P. Richards, 49th M. N. I. from Do.
Lieut. J. W. Richards, 21st M. N. I. Do. Do.
Major J. Laughton, Bengl. Engineers British Detachment in Persia from Persia.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. A. H. O. Mathews, 15th Reg. N. I. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On the Mahableshwar Hills on the 15th instant, the Lady of Alexander Bell Esq., Jun. Civil Service of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday the 11th. Instant at St. Andrew's Church, by the Reverend Robert Nesbit, Mr James Lewis of the Dock Yard Department, to Miss Catherine Cameron, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Duncan Cameron of Bombay.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 21st. The East India Company's Steamer *Atalanta* R. Lowe, Esq. Comd. from Red Sea, Suez 1st Nov., Judda 6th Mocha. 10.

Passengers.—R. Bannerman, Esq. Madras C. S. Major Robertson, Bombay Army, Capt. Apthory Madras Army Lieut. Cannan, Madras Army, J. Lancaster, Esq. Lieut. S. W. Richards, Do. Do. Lieut. P. L. Richards Madras Army Mr. Jemp. I. N.

Nov. 21st. Ship Gilmore, H. H. Lindsay, Master from London, Portsmouth 27th July, Lizard 6th Aug. Cape 9th October.

Passengers.—Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Neil Campbell, Miss Whichelo, Miss Bolton, Miss Harvey, Deputy Inspector Genl. Loinsworth, three Female Servants.

Do.—The East India Companys Schooner Cyrene, Mr. J. Cahill, from Bushire, left Bushire 2d October.

Passengers—Major Laughton and 1 Servant.

DEPARTURES.—none.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

The East India Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone.

STEAMERS.—Berenice, and Atalanta,

FREE TRADERS.—Logan, Tory, Sarah, Princess Charlotte, Hannah, John Knox, Asia, Orient, Lady Feversham, Elora, Frances and Emma. Hero of Malown, Eamont, Calcutta, Urania, James McInroy, and Gilmore.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Good Success, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily, Orleana Sumdany. Sultana.

FRENCH.—Eleanor.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Piedmonse. and Mahomeedee.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, 23rd NOVEMBER, 1837.

When we first inspected the list of the Members of Boroughs, and had not yet seen the result of the appeal to the counties of the United Kingdom, our confidence as to the success of the Conservatives was not near so determinate as our now certainty on the subject of the opinion of the nation, evinced in the choice of it's representatives, has convinced us it ought to have been. Although the Boroughs of the Empire may still be inundated with Radicalism, we find in that portion which truly represents the nation—the County Members, that the Conservatives have not far only outnumbered their antagonists but exceed them in the proportion of two to one. This is a subject of infinite gratification to us, who were watching the progress of the last parliament with deep interest, as the different innovations, one by one, and each succeeding one of more dangerous and subverting tendency than it's predecessor, were laid before a parliament intent on weakening all those principles of the British Constitution we had ever regarded as the essential requisites to it's continued existence and stability. We saw however, by the strenuous opposition which was then encountered by the destructives, and by their decreasing majorities, that the helm of affairs was gradually slipping from their unstable and reckless grasp, and that the time was approaching when the nation would repel from its councils those innovators schemers and agitators, who had so long endangered its existence it's and were reducing it from its high station of the first civilized community in the world, to be a mark for the scorn of nations, who were scrutinising the rashness and imbecility of its councils with the gloated satisfaction of successful rivalry. But that we may not subject ourselves to the imputation of drawing raw conclusions, from insufficient premises, as to the Electioneering struggle, we shall be content to walk into into the camp of the enemy and take our numbers from the jaundiced source of political hostility. The Globe with all its radicalism shall be the authority of our statements, and we find in that paper under date the 14th August the following summary which it puts forth as it's analysis of the return.

	Reformers	*Tories*
English Counties.....	50	109
Ditto Cities & Towns.....	190	151
Scotch Counties.....	12	 18
Do. Cities &c...	22	 1
	274	279

giving as the Globe states on the English and Scotch representatives a majority of 5 for the Tories. Now we ask, considering the manner in which Ireland is dictated to by the O'Connell faction and the demagogue expedients which have been resorted to for the purpose of controlling the returns from that Country, whether what has occurred in England and Scotland is not a sufficient manifestation of the sense of the nation, and a declaration of it's opinion as to the incapacity of the present advisers of the Crown, and of their mischierous and unconstitutional projects. We know that the number of Radicals issuing from the hot bed of popery and fanaticism outnumbers the voices of those who cling to the maintenance of order and the peace and tranquility of the Country, but we contend, that as far as a project or innovation and the judgment of those originating it can affect England and Scotland, infinitely the richest and most populous divisions of the Union, that the Country has declared it's opinion as to the advisers of the Crown, who have so long so recklessly and desperately controlled and endangered the destinies of one of the proudest empires which human wisdom or accident, be it which it may, ever constructed. But the integrity of this empire depends upon it's Protestant establishment, which formed the basis of its last constitution, and is that which has entered into and amalgamated itself with every branch of government and municipal admininistration. Will it therefore be tolerated by the largest, the wealthiest, and the most important constituent parts of the Union, that a majority, foreign to them as it were as respects the most vital part of that system of government, which is considered by them absolutely essential to their prosperity and repose, should in endless succession bring forward measure after measure whose obvious and declared intent and object are to subvert a protestant establishment, to raise up again the rejected mummeries of priestcraft and popery and to work the dismemberment of that empire which it has cost such infinite pains to model and set up. That it may answer the purposes of demagogues to operate this revolutionary state of things, to wring the last farthing from hungry poverty to swell it's own inflated pride, to create distrust disaffection and separation who can doubt? Men will be found in all ages sufficiently profligate for this; the vanity of such as these will ever offer a sufficient stimulus to induce them to hazard all for the purposes of a fleeting and sickly popularity. The question however which the people of England have now to consider; consistently with the declaration which it has made by it's choice of representatives, is how far it will longer endure a dictation to it on the part of demagogues in matters almost exclusively affecting itself; how far it will longer listen to projected innovations which threaten to interfere with it's established laws, it's religion, and all it's relations of society in so much greater a degree than upon the other portions of the Union, that it's operation upon the latter sinks into insignificance in comparison. England and Scotland by their elective majorities have declared that the present ministry has no longer their confidence; will they permit then the Radical majority, proceeding from another portion of the Union, and brought forward not so much for the interest of the latter, as to govern control and exercise a mischievous preponderance and ascendancy over the former, to proceed in it's career of bigotry persecution and dismemberment. We shall see.

By the death of Major General Lewis, Colonel Sandwith and Brigadier General Salter succeed to half shares of off reckonings; and it promotes Lieutenant Colonel Vans Kennedy to Colonel; Major Davies to Lieutenant Colonel; Captain Saunders of the 15th N. I. to Major; Lieutenant Hammerton to Captain; and Ensign Postans to Lieutenant.

Extract from a letter from a passenger Per *Hugh Lindsay* dated Maculla 3 Nov. 1837.

"We have had a capital passage from Bombay to this place the breeze favourable nearly the whole way and when otherwise the Sea has been like glass. We have been detained here for coal a couple of days but the place has nothing about it to reconcile us to the delay. We are now underway again with the prospect of continuance of fine weather; we certainly appear to have taken the best season for crossing tha Arabian Sea."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES.—OCTOBER 2.

The official organs of Ministers bluster loudly on behalf of the Anti-Protestant returns of Members for Ireland. Now is their time—a few weeks hence bluster will avail them little. They ask, "What description of person do the Tories want the Irish people to choose?" and then make a pompous assumption of names, of fortunes, respectabilities ect., as if names were things, and pounds were principles. It is true that during the former Parliament men sat for O'Connell seats in Ireland, whom it would have been vain to look for under the same roof with gentlemen in any other building but the House of Commons, and our objection to those persons was that they could not, from station, or personal qualities have found their way into such an assembly, had they not been smuggled in at the window by some illegitimate practices, or some preternatural and vicious force. The revolutionary policy has since undergone a change. and a subtle one. It was found that a whole corps of individuals, much below par as to vulgar grossness—much beneath the standard of social decency, to use a familiar phrase, "would not pay;" in other words, that they entailed weakness on a party instead of adding strength to it—that their acts, and words, and their whole demeanour, threw ridicule on the cause which they professed to serve, and on the Government with which they voted. It became necessary, therefore, to try another tack, and the scheme adopted was to look for men with the birth, station, and outward pretensions, of gentlemen, who would condescend, from factious motives, and under the corrupt influence of evil political connections, to pursue that same path which the former vassals of the O'Connell rule had followed through a blind and fierce necessity—to do in substance, but more plausibly, that same vile work which had hitherto been executed clumsily and coarsely by a more offensive class of agents. But is there a particle of real improvement here? Are men who spontaneously submit themselves to the revolutionary bondage of priests and ruffians, who do destructive work from dirty calculation, one whit less objectionable as members of a legislative body than those who undertook the same black business because they were not in a position to have any choice? If those whom the Treasury prints boast of as "noblemen and gentlemen," have owed their seats to the support of O'Connell and the conspiring Priestood, and to that alone, having bartered for those seats their own political free agency. and pledged themselves to co-operate with the enemy of England in one and all of the projects avowedly set on foot by him for the ruin of her religion and her empire—how or to what extent is any one of the objections urged against his former band of satellites answered *substantially* by the substitution of those persons in whose favour he has dismissed them? The members (or rather candidates, for members they will not long be) may ride their horses, while their predecessors tramped on foot; they may sip their wine, while the others tossed off "blue ruin;" they may stay away from church on the Sabbath, while the hodmen of the old Parliament went regularly to mass and to confession; they may wear a rich livery, while the members of the discarded household wore a ragged one; but are not the parties referred to by the Treasury journals by the title of "noblemen and gentlemen" as complete slaves of the agitator, as the meanest of those who went before them? Are they not as notoriously returned to Parliament on the strength of a majority (real or fabricated is another question) composed of electors who had no will of their own? Is not their pledge to go all lengths for the subversion of the Protestant Churh and State at once more disgraceful to themselves and more dangerous to the Empire than any such profligate undertaking could have been on the part of men whose personal insignificance deprived them of influence as examples?—When the Ministers, therefore, ask us "what description" of candidates do the Conservatives wish the people of Ireland to chose, we answer negatively "*not* persons nominated by Mr. Daniel O'Connell"—*not* persons who will sell for a mess of corrupt garbage the civil and religious liberty of an enlightened people—*not* men who are bound in honour to vacate their seats, or to carry into effect schemes which have for their declared object the confiscation of the whole property now and for ages past possessed by the Church of Ireland, and the vesting of the entire power, political and corporate, throughout that country in the hands of a pennyless rabble, doing suit and service to a depraved priesthood *on pain of eternal damnation*,

Throughout the vast British empire, embracing both extremities of the globe, there is at this moment but one field of battle—there is but a single bone of strife—there is no more than one definite subject of deep pressing anxiety; and each and all of these are afforded by the state of Ireland. From Ireland, therefore, and from what we are menaced with in that dark and inauspicious quarter, it is morally impossible for any thinking Englishman long to withdraw his meditations. There is no department of the Monarchy in Ireland which has not served Lord Mulgrave and his coadjutors as a hot bed where to hatch their brood of public enemies, created for purposes directly subversive of the State, "bribed by the money of the English people to betray the interests of the English people. The Police Bill was passed for no end but to place a standing army of constables, bearing muskets at the disposal of Mr. Danniel O'Connell Why it is that the constabulary force of Ireland was formerly a perpetual topic of brutal invective with O'Connell, and are now treated as the favoured corps, the household troops of Popery? Why, for the obvious reason, that the patronage of the police force is in the hands of O'Connell himself! That worthy personage, therefore, has henceforth little to fear from any of those awkward obstacles which might, under other circumstances, be presented by an armed power, maintained for the enforcement of the laws. The police, in spite of Colonel Kenedy its nominal head, are chosen and patronized by O'Connell. The magistrates, in spite of the Lord Lieutenant, and of the law as expounded by Lord Melbourne on introducing it, are named by Mr. Daniel O'Connel. It is throughout a system of low-minded, gross, and calculating baseness, which we protest before Heaven our astonishment and mortification that the blood of Englishmen has endured for a single hour—*Times.*—*Oct. 4.*

We have frequently had occasion to draw the attention of our friends in India to the energy exhibited by the Cour of Directors in their desire to improve the circumstances of the military establishments; and from time to time we have not failed to give them the early notification of those changes that have been received amongst them with universal and unmixed sentiments of grateful pleasure. Another proof has recently been afforded of that watchfulness of the interests of the army, which is well calculated to strengthen the zeal and attachment of its officers, and to give the service additional reasons for relying upon the fostering kindness as well as the justice of the directors. The gratifying circumstance we have to announce is a modification of the regulations of 1835, by which a reduction has been granted of the period of service which is to entitle officers of certain standings to retirement on specific pensions. The following is the scale adopted—

Thirty-two years' actual service to entitle an officer to retire on the full pay of.. ... . Colonel.
Twenty-eight years.. .. .. .. Lieut.-colonel.
Twenty-four years.. .. .. .. Major.

The period of twenty years for the pay of captain has not been reduced; but these alterations are so liberal that they will diffuse general satisfaction throughout all grades of the service. We congratulate the army at large upon this important regulation, which will prove to be of the utmost advantage to many whose promotion has been retarded by adverse circumstances, while it presents the means of accelerating the advancement of others who remain in the service. As the subject is one of great interest, we shall take an early opportunity of adverting more in detail to the various measures which have been promulgated for the amelioration of the army during the last two or three years.—*Atlas, Sept.* 24.

WORKING OF THE IRISH ELECTION-PETITION-FUND-ELECTION COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

What says the *Standard*!—that election committees are "impartially chosen." Are they so, or is it possible that they should be so? The House of Commons is composed of men of two great political parties—Liberals and Tories; there may be, and are, shades of distinction, but we have stated the two main divisions of the member returned from the late contest. An order, we will suppose, has been made that a certain election petition shall be taken into consideration on a certain day; we will suppose, farther, that the sitting member is a Liberal, a supporter of the present government. No ballot can take place without the presence of one hundred representatives; the Tory members, independently of their systimatized unity and compactness of action as a body, have nothing in the world to do but to attend in their places, and to take care that all their names are duly inserted in the glasses before the Speaker. Many of the Liberals, on the other hand, are members of the government, and may be compelled to be absent in their offices at the early hour of three o'clock, when the business on election petitions commences. The apparent majority in favour of ministers at the outset, and before they shall have strengthened it by any of their measures, is 37—the Tory papers insist that it is only 17; and, taking it either way, nothing can be easier than for the enemy, wily, wary, and watchful as he is, to take advantage of the unavoidable absence of individuals of the opposite party. Well, then, the majority of all the names in the glasses upon the ballot will be those of Tories, the object of that party being to secure a Tory committee. Of course the chance is that the majority of the thirty-three names drawn out will be Tories; and when this has been done, what is the next step? The list of thirty-three is to be reduced to eleven, and how? By allowing each party to strike out one member alternately; the agent for the Tory petitioner strikes out Liberals, and the agent for the Liberal sitting member strikes out Tories. The task will be easy for the petitioning agent; for after he has erased the names of the few Liberals in the whole list of thirty-three, he will only have to prefer and retain the staunchest of his party, and to leave them only on the committee. Thus it is possible that all the remaining eleven may be Tories; there may only be a Tory residuum at the bottom, and of course if the fate of the Liberal sitting member be not absolutely sealed, his chance is a very bad one, and he goes into the inquiry with heavy odds against him. But, for the sake of argument, we will presume that the numbers of Liberals and Tories are as nearly equal as may be—that the friends of the sitting member have been as active and as punctual as his enemies; still the petitioner, under the Grenville Act, which settles the whole parliamentary process, will have this decided advantage—his agent strikes out the first name, and he continues to keep the lead until the list is reduced to eleven. Hence, *ceteris paribus*, six out of the eleven members forming the committee will be Tories, and only five Liberals. Now, we know, that in nine instances out of ten, or more probable, in nineteen out of tweenty, the petitioners will be Tories, so that this privilege of striking out the first name may be of no little importance. It is to be recollected, also, that the difficulty of choice increases as the parties proceed, and although a Tory agent, who erases the first name, can have no hesitation in pitching upon his worst enemy, when it comes, as it will, to the turn of the Liberal agent to erase the twenty-second name, the matter may be so nicely balanced, and the political feeting of the member in question so dubious, that the agent may very possibly object to an individual better disposed towards his employer than others who have been previously rejected. Another point deserves to be considered. What we have stated applies to a case where there is only one party on each side—a petitioner and a sitting member; but it is in the power of those who complain of an undue return to insert in their petition several parties, provided their interests be distinct, and if so, each party is entitled to strike off names in the list of thirty-three in succession, beginning as before. If, therefore, there be three separate parties to a petition, and only one party against it, viz., the sitting member, the Tories may, by good management, have the opportunity of striking off three names to one that can be struck off by the Liberals. A very little ingenuity would represent the interests of several petitioners so distinct as to give them, without successful resistance, this obvious and great advantage.—*Morning Chronicle.*

"JUSTICE TO IRELAND." WHAT IS IT, IN TRUTH?

The case made against O'Connell and the Popish agitators of Ireland—made against them, be it recollected, by their own repeated speeches, is this—"We insist on this present demand, not because it is right or just in itself, but because the grant of it will enable us to force from you Protestants other and larger concessions—ending with the total abolition of your church establishment and our own entire supremacy over Ireland,—points, the justice of which we think it not worth while to argue, warning you beforehand, that our purpose is, *per fas vel nefas*, to exort them, and that might shall give them to us whether right does or not." Now this is the naked, unparaphrased meaning of O'Connell's hourly declarations,—his vaunt to the Papists,—the merit he assumes with them is distinctly, "I will wring from England, and for Ireland, all I can." Not one syllable about the right or wrong of the matter; not a thought thrown away upon the justice or morality of what he seeks. It is not as a sister kingdom he predicates of Great Britain, nor does he feel towards Englishmen, or take the trouble to speak of them, as if they were fellow subjects. He has even recently pronounced that there remained no hope of "justice for Ireland" from the British nation; that we were inveterate enemies to the Irish, having no sympathy with them, but hating and oppressing them; and that there was no remedy for their wrongs, or security for their welfare, but in a college-green Parliament. Yet this is the man who bellows furiously if he and his like are denominated aliens to Great Britain! The fact lies on the surface. It is a struggle on the part of Popery, not for right, but for power; and as every increase of power which we yet have vouchsafed to Papists has been employed by them to the detriment and destruction of the credulous granters, the counsel of common sense is "give no more." They will tell us, as they have done after each preceding sacrifice, that "you cannot stop where you are, you must go on." Our answer is, "we will try." If we cannot stop now, *à fortiori*, we shall be less able hereafter; therefore, after doing what public convenience as well as public justice requires, we will try, for the first time, our *vis obstandi* against the *vis progrediendi* of the Papists. Public justice, public convenience, and the cause of humanity, one and all require three things, which have no connexion with factious or incendiary objects, except in so far as they, tend effectually to frustrate them, but which go directly to amend and purify what is diseased in the relations between the rich and poor, or rather between proprietors and the labouring occupiers of the soil of Ireland The vicious posture of these relations has ever appeared to us to be at the bottom of every Irish evil, indeed to comprehend it all. 1. Tithe must be commuted for rent-charge, and collision between the clergy and the peasantry on that score made, morally speaking impossible; nor should any resistance to a measure so called for by necessity, and so fraught with wisdom, whether proceeding from chicanery and schemes for future rapine in the Papists, or from pedantry, bigotry, and party violence, in any section of the Protestants, whether lay or clerical, weigh with an enlightened legislature one moment as a bar to so blessed a consummation. 2. By a humane and well-considered poor law, the aged, the infant, the sick, the innocent, the blameless, industrious, and suffering pauper, must, in spite of the heartless murmurings of Mr. Sheil, and the cunning and brutish repugnance of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, be saved from the horrors of famine. 3. The people must be carefully and soundly educated, not at the pleasure of the sordid priest and under his dictation, with a view to perpetute the barbarism which consitutes his power, but honestly and liberally, for the eradication of envenomed prejudices, the exercise of neighbourly offices, and the performance of civilized duties. Therefore, we say, disengage the poor from tithe, relieve the poor from famine, and raise the poor from ignorance. You will thenceforth, with a strong government, not ridden by faction, have less to dread than heretofore from half-savage priests, from trading incendiaries, and rapacious beggars.—*Times.*

COURT JOURNAL.—SEPT. 23.

RAMSGATE.—Their Majesties of Belgium arrived here on Tuesday evening, and were received at the Albion Hotel by the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, Sir William Curtis, and a committee of gentlemen appointed by the town; The guns on the pier were fired on their Majesties alighting from their carriage, shortly after which dinner was served up. The Dukes of Cambridge and Wellington, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and Sir William Curtis, dined with their Majesties, who invited Captain Hodge, the Belgian vice-consul at this port, and Captains Hamilton and Smithett, of the mail-packet service, to dine with them. The dinner and private sitting-rooms were most tastefully decorated with beautiful flowers from the nursery grounds of Mr. Curtis, which had a pleasing effect by candle and lamp light. On the following morning the town was all life and bustle to witness the embarkation of the King and Queen on board a government steamer, commanded by Captain Hamilton, which took place at half-past nine o'clock, under a royal salute from the pier and the yacht of Sir William Curtis, moored in the offing for the purpose The vessels in the harbour were dressed up with a great variety of colours, giving the *tout ensemble* a splendid appearance, the weather being very fine, and the pier thronged with an assemblage of many hundreds of well-dressed people of the town and visitants. King Leopold, on descending the steps to go on board the steam-boat repeated his thanks to the committee for the attention and respect he had always met with at Ramsgate. His Majesty and consort were loudly cheered, and appeared to be much gratified by the universal good feeling evinced towards them, Their Majesties arrived at Ostend after a passage of seven hours and a half, and were received by the authorities and the military. The Queen was not in the least ill; the King suffered extremely. The Royal party left Ostend on the following morning at nine o'clock for Brussels.

COURT INTELLIGENCE.

WINDSOR.—Her Majesty will leave the Castle for Brighton on the 4th of October. Great preparations and alterations are going forward at the Pavilion, where it is expected her Majesty will remain about five weeks, and then proceed to Buckingham Palace, whence she will return to Windsor, it being at present arranged that her Majesty will spend Christmas at the Castle.

His Majesty King Leopold and her Majesty Queen Louisa took leave of the Queen and the Duches of Kent on Tuesday morning, and left the Castle, attended by their suite, for Ramsgate, on their return to Belgium. On the previous day the King of the Belgians inspected the first regiment of Life Guards (commanded by Col. the Hon. Henry F. C. Cavendish) in the Home Park, under the North Terrace. After the royal salute, and the usual parade movements, terminated by a gallop past, left in front, the regiment proceeded to the bottom of the ground, and formed line to the rear on the rear troop, with the left half back, and advanced, covered by skirmishers. After a variety of other manœuvres, which were executed with the greatest precision, the regiment, to conclude, advanced in parade order. Her Majesty then rode forward to the Commanding Officer, whom he complimented in the highest terms on the appearance and discipline of the corps, and particularly expressed his astonishment that horses so powerful should be brought to move with so much facility and precision. The terrace was thronged with the fashion of the town and neighbourhood. Their Majesties, the Queens of England and Belgium, witnessed the evolutions from the Castle. The band of the regiment played a variety of enlivening airs during the parade movements. The scene altogether was very splendid.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Privy Council in the drawing-room of the Castle. There were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Melbourne and Palmerston, Lord Glenelg, the Earl of Albemarle, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Greville, and Mr. Fergusson. At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 2d of October to the 15th of November, and a Proclamation was issued summoning it then to meet for the dispacth of public business. A new Great Seal was submitted to her Majesty and approved of. The Privy Seal, the Sign Manual, the Seal of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and other Official Seals, were submitted to the Queen and approved of. The Hon. William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in waiting. Viscount Torrington and the Hon. Charles Murray were the Lord and Groom in waiting, and Colonel Cavendish (principal) and Lord Alfred Paget Equerries in waiting. Immediately after the Council the Archbishop of Canterbury left for town, but the rest of the distinguished persons dined and slept at the Castle. The Sicilian Minister and the Saxon Minister had the honor of an audience of her Majesty.

The Duchess of Kent went to Kensington Palace on Wednesday, and returned to the Castle to dinner. In the afternoon, the Queen rode out on horseback, attended by a numerous suite including Viscounts Melbourne and Palmerston, Lord and Lady Charlemont, and Viscount Torrington,

On Thursday, her Majesty inspected the troops composing the garrison at Windsor in the quadrangle of the Castle. The troops marched in slow and quick time, and went through their different military exercises in presence of the Queen, who expressed herself gratified with their good order and exact discipline, and the regiments then returned by fours to their respective barracks. Her Majesty rode out on horseback yesterday, attended by several Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal suite.

The Queen, on her return from the Pavilion, is expected to found a Royal Archery Company, to be called the Windsor Foresters, who will assemble at fixed intervals at the Royal Lodge in Windsor Great Park.

Sir David Wilkie has finished a very fine likeness of the Queen, which it is probable will be placed in a conspicuous part of Guidhall, on the day her Majesty will honour the City with her presence.—(Herald.)

COURT JOURNAL,—OCT. 1.

Her Majesty, in addition to other more important attainments is an accomplished vocalist. In the evenings, after retiring to the drawing-room, the Queen frequently entertains her distinguished guests by singing popular airs, in which her Majesty is accompanied by the Duchess of Kent on the piano.

Previously to the death of William the Fourth, his Majesty had issued his commands to complete the furnishing of various state rooms in Windsor Castle upon a very magnificent scale. Since the accession of the Queen, her Majesty has given directions to the decorators to proceed with their work according to the plan suggested by the King.

The Throne Room is newly furnished, under the directions of her Most Gracious Majesty. The Throne, when finished, will exhibit a splendid specimen of taste and grandeur. The Waterloo Gallery has not been generally shown to visitors during the last fortnight, in consequence of various arrangements and improvements made in the interior. This interesting collection of portraits will shortly be open to the public as usual.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE QUEEN OF BELGIUM.—On Friday last (says the *Windsor Express*) while the Queen and her royal and distinguished visitors and suite were riding in the Great Park, a thunder storm came on, and the horse which her Majesty the Queen of Belgium was riding became unmanageable, and suddenly started off. Two of the gentlemen of the suite, however, very promptly took a circuit, and by judicious tact succeeded in stopping the career of the horse, and thus fortunately prevented any injury to her Majesty beyond the fright which she experienced—*Atlas, Sept.* 10.

COURT AND FASHIONABE LIFE.

The Duke of Cambridge came to town from Dover on Saturday; the Princes Sophia and a select party dined with his royal highness at Cambridge House. The Princes Augusta came to town on Saturday with Miss Wynyard, but returned to Frogmore in the evening. The Duke of Cambridge reached Windsor on Sunday.

On Sunday the Queen attended divine service in St George's-chapel. Her Majesty, her royal relatives, and suite, enjoyed their exercises in the Park.

The Queen enjoyed her usual airing in the Park on Tuesday.

The Queen sat to Mr. A. E. Chalon, R. A., on Tuesday for a portrait in miniature. That artist is appointed portrait-painter (in water-colours) to her Majesty.

The Queen has ordered a private box at Covent Garden Theatre to be reserved for her. It is now fitting in a very tasteful manner for her Majesty's reception.

On Thursday the Queen, accompanied by her mother inspected both the regiments of guards, horse and foot, stationed at Windsor, and part of the regiment of Lancers (who formed her Majesty's escort) in the Home Park below the North-terrace. The Queen arrived on the ground at a quarter before three o'clock on a grey horse. Her Majesty wore a blue riding habit with red cuffs and collar, after the manner of the Windsor uniform, and a cloth cap with a deep gold border; and was accompanied by her august mother, and attended by Lord Hill, commander of the forces; the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, chief equerry; and Lord Alfred Paget, equerry in waiting. Her Majesty rode in front of and between the ranks of the troops, who were formed into line. The troops afterwards executed a number of evolutions. At half-past four o'clock the Queen and the royal party retired, and her Majesty having changed her horse, rode out through the Great Park for her usual exercise.—*Atlas, October* 1.

THE CROWN JEWELS.—The King of Hanover claims all the diamonds of the crown of England as family property taken to England by his ancestor, George I. The proof of the property is said to result from the inventories drawn up at the end of each reign, and which shew that George I. on his accession found at London only a few jewels of small value; and, on the other hand from the inventories of the family of Hanover, which shew the quantity and value of the diamonds transmitted to George I., and from which their perfect identity may be ascertained. According to the family statutes, these diamonds transferred, as well as the crown, to the male heirs, must pass to the King of Hanover, if the fact be proved that the present crown jewels are identical with those brought to England by George I. To try this question of fact, a commission is appointed.—*Atlas, 10th September.*

THE NAVY.—We have heard frequently of late of the activity which is apparent just now in the dockyard at Portsmouth. Many seem to imagine, from the number of ships of war fitting out at that place, that some new enterprise in the Mediterranean is contemplated. The ships preparing for sea are as follows:—The Edinburgh, 74, the Hyacinth, 20, the Pique, 36, for the Mediterranean; the Melville, 74, for the Cape of Good Hope; the President, 42, for South America; the Alligator, 28, for New South Wales; the Thunder (bomb), for a voyage of discovery. [It will be perceived by this list that only three of the ships preparing for service are bound for the Mediterranean and we rather think the whole are intended merely to relieve such ships as have been upon the respective stations for the usual period of three years.] —*Atlas, Sept.* 17.

THE HON. MRS. NORTON.—Mr. Norton has had recourse to the strange measure of advertising himself out of his responsibility for the debts of Mrs. Norton. On the appearance of the advertisement, which is couched in terms more frequently in use in a different class of life from that in which Mr. Norton walks, a respectable firm in the Temple, the solicitors of Mrs. Norton, published an advertisement deyning the allegation on which Mr. Norton's "caution" was founded. To this Mr. Norton's law advisers reply, through the same medium, that he has abundant and conclusive evidence of the truth of all his allegations, bnt that he is advised to preserve his proofs for a court of justice, before which the case will speedily be brought.—*Ibid*

"Mr. M'Gregor and Mr. Frederick Lack, of the Board of Trade, left town on Wednesday last for Vienna, in order, it is understood, to arrange a commercial treaty between this country and Austria.—Courier, Sept. 29.

The Turkish Ambassador arrived at the Castle yesterday morning, and had an audience of the Queen. The Princess Augusta of Saxony, daughter of the late K[ing] of Saxony and cousin to the present, is expected at the Castle to-morrow, on a visit. It is also to-morrow that the Queen Dowager has fixed upon for visiting the tomb of our late Sovereign. According to the useful German custom, this painful ceremony ought to be performed, as well as a visit to the reigning Queen, within six weeks after the demise of the King. Queen Adelaide had had made arrangements for fulfilling it about a fortnight ago, but at the moment she was stepping into her carriage her feelings so completely overpowered her, that her Majesty was led back, and was forced for that time to give it up.—Windsor Express, September 28.

"The Dowager Countess of Guildford, who expired at Highclere House, the seat of the Earl of Carnarvon on Monday last, was the daughter of Mr. Coutts, the banker, and step-daughter of the late Duchess of St Albans. Her Ladyship was married to George Augustus, third Earl of Guildford, Feb· 3, 1796, and had issue Lady Susan North, married to Captain John Sydney Doyle, Lady Georgiana North, who died in 1815, in her 36th year, and Frederick Lord North, who died an infant.—*Post, Sept.* 29.

DEATH OF LADY VERNON, VISCOUNTESS BULKELEY.—The death of this distinguished lady has cast a gloom over the town and neighbourhood of Stockport, of which she was lady of the manor, and the greatest benefactress that ever blessed the place. Her Ladyship expired in her 53rd year, at Poynton Park, near this town. The vast possessions which this lady possessed were derived from her late father, the Right Hon. Admiral Sir J. Bulose Warren, Bart. K. B., and from her maternal grandfather, Admiral Sir John Clavering, K. B. Her Ladyship is succeeded by her son, the present Lord Vernon. The peculiar circumstances that entitle the memory of this noble lady to the grateful remembrance of the town of Stockport are too numerous to mention: the last year's benevolences will give the best history of those proceedings, and show how the wealth this lady possessed was made a blessing to all about her who required its aids. In addition to large sums to every public charity, her Ladyship gave 500*l.* to build a free school, and the land on which to erect it, to the parish of St. Thomas; the land on which to build the infirmary, and 250*l.* towards the building fund; the lands and grounds on which the free grammar school is built, and 300*l.*; 3,000*l.* to build and endow a church at Edgeley; 1,000*l.* to build that at Handforth and 500*l.* to Norbury. In private charities Lady Vernon annually gave away eight thousand pounds. She built and endowed several rows of cottages, to be given to decayed inhabitants of this town and their widows. One prevailing characteristic of this good lady's private charities is that her death alone has revealed their extent, her strictest injunction to those receiving her bounty being that it should never be disclosed. She had been insensible for some days previous to her death, but immediately before the fatal event recovered her faculties.—*Court Journal, 23d September.*

ATLAS.—OCT. 1.

THE accounts from Spain are so contradictory that we can do no more than exhibit their inconsistencies. Thus much, however, appears to be certain, that Espartero has at last taken decisive measures, and that, at the eleventh hour, he seems desirous to repair the mischief his past irresolution has inflicted on the country. The statements we have received represent the progress of the war with equal confidence of success on both sides; but if the accounts that come to us direct from Madrid may be relied upon, the Queen's army is likely to dislodge the Carlists from the neighbourhood of the capital, and so turn the contest into other and less dangerous quarters.

A latter of the 16th ult. from the vicinity of Guadalacara, written by a gentleman in the interest of Don Carlos, informs us that the Carlists were then fortifying a strong position close to Madrid, and rapidly forming other entrenchments on the Tagus, and that they had taken their measures of precaution so skilfully that should they be dislodged even from both of those places, they could retreat into the mountains of Soria, where they would remain in perfect security. The object of the Carlists is stated, on the same authority, to be the reduction of the capital by famine, and guerilla chiefs had been commissioned to lay waste all the adjoining country and to cut off the supplies of provision from the interior. This bold plan, however, is not very likely to be effected. The troops of the Queen, hovering on the verge of the city, are in sufficient strength to render the project hopeless. We learn from the same source that it was the intention of Don Carlos to march in person upon Toledo at the head of 10,000 men, and that the forces of Espartero, not including the garrison of Madrid, the national guard, or the divisions of Oraa or Lorenzo, were 18,000 strong, while the forces of Don Carlos numbered from 19,000 to 20,000. But his statement is corrected in a subsequent dispatch from the British minister, dated the 18th ult., which informs us that the divisions of Oraa and Lorenzo had effected a junction with Espartero, that the principal force of the Carlists was then at Torija, and that Espartero succeeded in entering Guadalacara, compelling the besiegers of that place to retire to the neighbouring heights. The Queen's troops were so harassed by their rapid march to Madrid, that 500 of them were obliged to remain behind. The state of things at the date of the last communications was sufficiently alarming in consequence of the various rumours that prevailed in the capital. Frabricated statements were industriously circulated to increase the confusion, and the government, apprehensive of another outbreak of popular feeling, ordered that all the inhabitants who were not members of the national guard, should be disarmed. Don Carlos was said on the 18th ult, to have concentrated his strength on the opposite bank of the Henares, and to be meditating a desperate attack on Madrid, to take place on the 20th ult.

The report of the marriage of the young Queen with D'Aumale (which by a mistake was last week referred to the head of Portugal) was still gaining ground in Madrid; and the belief in its truth was further strengthened by the fact that when it was alluded to in terms of objection in a meeting of the Cortes, it was not met by a contradiction from any of the ministers who were present.

THE American President's message, which will be found in a condensed shape in a previous column, is upon the whole one of the least interesting documents of that description that has ever proceeded from the chair now so unworthily occupied by Mr. Van Buren. It is almost exclusively dedicated to the one topic—the panic, the topic of all others upon which it would have been prudent to have said as little as possible, and concerning which the Pre-

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sident was not in a situation to tell the world any thing the world did not know before. There is not a word about the general affairs of the union, and all considerations of external policy are made to give way before a subject which Mr. Van Buren is the last man in America likely to treat in an enlightened and practical spirit. The only apology that can be offered for the deficiencies of this message is the unusually early period at which the Congress was summoned, which precluded the President from giving that deliberation to the topics that pressed upon him which their importance demanded. But this apology will not cover the manifest error he has committed in dwelling at such length upon the commercial embarrassments of the country, his exposition of which renders the prospects of America only more gloomy than they appeared before. He might have excused himself from risking any commentary upon subjects which he had not fully explored, without committing himself to an investigation of the most dangerous subject, in the present state of things, which he could have fallen upon.

Mr. Van Buren's views of the financial difficulties of America may be dismissed in a sentence. He deprecates, without any qualification whatever, that spirit of speculation which, he says, has led to these disasters, and he maintains that the only remedy for the past, and safeguard for the future, is a metallic currency. Now, avoiding all circumlocution, we assert that both of these opinions are fallacious.

In all mercantile countries, speculation and credit are not only unavoidable, but constitute the primary sources of national prosperity. In a new country like America, they are actually inseparable from the very condition of the people. When Mr. Van Buren talks, therefore, of the dangers of speculative enterprizes, and so forth, he mistakes the nature of the problem before him. He might as well attempt to dry up the falls of Niagara with a sponge as to stop speculation in America. Had he devised some plan for its regulation, and for conducting it into safer channels than it has hitherto flowed through, the world would have applauded his discretion, and anticipated much good from his administration. The panacea of metallic currency—especially in America, where credit must be supported to preserve the republic from destruction—we need hardly observe is, of all conceivable projects, the most ill-judged and absurd. It is ill judged, because it is fraught with ruin to the people—and it is in the last degree absurd, because it cannot be carried into effect. America could not subsist upon a metallic currency. We had thought that this truth was already clearly demonstrated, and that the example of General Jackson's signal failure as a Minister of Finance, as well as the unfortunate consequences of Sir Robert Peel's memorable bill in England, had placed it beyond all further doubt. It is almost needless to add that Mr. Van Buren must retrace his steps, if he would save the country from anarchy.

The interest we have taken in the subject of steam communication with India, gives us some right to express our regret that the steam committee of Calcutta, acting upon the intelligence they had received up to last February, and impatient of results, should have committed themselves to a resolution declaratory of their dissatisfaction at the steps that had been adopted here on their behalf. We should have noticed this exceedingly injudicious measure last week, but that we were restrained by considerations which will be appreciated in the proper quarter. A weekly contemporary, however, has drawn public attention to the facts, and we cannot allow them to pass in silence, without doing injustice to the zeal, discretion, and ability of one of the most efficient and untiring advocates India possesses in this country. We heartily concur in the view taken of the question by our contemporary, and have yet confidence enough in the good sense of the committee to hope that when later accounts shall have reached them of the progress of their demands in England, they will have enough of magnanimity to acknowledge that they acted hastily, and, by the adoption of a directly counter-resolution, make the only reparation in their power for the error into which their enthusiasm led them. We have closely followed the proceedings that have been taken here, step by step, since the petitions from India reached this country, and we have no hesitation in saying that had any other course been adopted than that prudent course which was followed—and, above all, had the rash temper betrayed in the recent conduct of the committee governed the actions of those who represented them in England.—not only would the consideration of the proposed object have been postponed indefinitely, but, in all probability it would have been wholly negatived. If the committee were aware of the difficulties that obstructed the movements of their friends at home, they would at once admit, not only that what was done was wisely done, but that the results are infinitely more successful than their most sanguine wishes could have anticipared. We *know* this to be true, but, for obvious reasons, we cannot enter into particulars. The committee, we trust, before these observations shall have reached them, will have seen the subject in the saei, light, and recalled an opinion which, upon onreflecu hey cannot fail to lament.

SPAIN.

The *Journal des Debats*, of Tuesday, gives a summary of the affairs of Spain, which so completely agrees with the view we took (under the head of "Saturday") last week, that we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of inserting it at length. The *Debats*, it is well known, is the best informed paper on the affairs of Spain of the Parisian press. It agrees with us that Carlos did *not* meditate the occupation of Madrid, and its comments on the conduct of the Cortes are scarcely less severe than our own.

The expedition of Don Carlos (says the *Debats*) is terminated, He is returning to the mountains which border Arragon and Old Castile. He is returning by the shortest road from Madrid to Sarogosa, leaving behind him all the constitutional generals who have hastened under the walls of the capital. It is rather astonishing that the Carlist army, when it was in its mountain cantonments, observed by those same generals should have contrived to deceive their vigilance so as to be enabled to invade the province of Madrid, and move guerillas within two leagues of that city. Espartero and his colleagus never seek to attack the enemy when they arrive in sight. They suffer them to make, marches and expeditions, content to hasten in their rear in order to prevent rebellion from taking root.

The recent expedetion of the Carlist army was not intended to penetrate into Andalusia, nor to main tain itself in the province of Madrid, or that of Toledo The Carlist generals knew that they would be followed by those of the Queen with forces superior in number and organization. The object of the Carlists was, therefore, to amass provisions in a country which the war has not yet exhausted, and to go back immediately to the mountains, for they are not yet strong enough to establish themselves in New Castile. But they have obtained another result besides that of collecting supplies. The bulk of the Carlist army is about to effect its junction with Zariategui, who since his return from Segovia, was isolated in the Soria mountains, but who has now been enabled to advance to the south of the Duero as far as Valladolid, the capital of Old Castile. Who knows even whether the constitutional generals will be able to recover their preceding position on the Sarragossa road in advance of Guadalaxara, and if the passage of the mountains between Siguenza and Molina will not be disputed by them That which has just occurred denotes, moreover, that the Carlist army is now enabled to move rapidly on Madrid whenever it likes. The result is a fresh complication whereby the Queen's generals are compelled to restrict their operations so as to be able to march in a short time to the assistance of the capital. Matters are worse still in the northern provinces. General O'Donnell has been recently beaten near Tolosa by the Carlist General Uranga, and compelled to flee in confusion to Hernani and St Sebastian. Now we behold Generals Carondelet and Ulibarri, who command the two moveable divisions, obliged to quit the country, In order to march upon Burgos and Valladolid after Zariategui, abandoning, contrary to their will, the Basque provinces to the mercy of the Carlists. Amidst these severe difficulties Cortes seem to have absorbed all the powers of the state, and to render all government impossible, without doing anything to secure the defence of the country, deeming themselves the worthy rivals of the Roman senate for having given the world the rediculous exhibition of an assembly of legislators distributing among themselves muskets and cartriges, and forming into companies, to go and exchange shots.

In the following observations of the *Morning Chronicle*, our contemporary has doubtless had in view the article in the *Debates* of which we have inserted a translation. The *Morning Chronicle* of Thursday says:—"The uews from Spain, conveyed by telegraph, and given at length in the French papers of Thursday, is still untoward. Since the irrecoverable fault of Espartero in not marching direct upon Segovia, in not intercepting and beating the disorderly and plunderladen bands of Zarialegui, everything has gone wrong. And by this mere marches, without a single engagement, Don Carlos has been able to advance his cause to a point where ten successful batties in Biscay would not have placed it. From the impunity of Zariategui, left ever unpursued, the natural results have sprung. Valladolid, the capital of Old Castile, is occupied by the factious chief, and the Queen's generals abandon in consequence all the plain of the Ebro, with provisions and resources sufficient to supply the largest army it may please Don Carlos to form immediately north of Madrid. Vittoria is his when he pleases. Nothiug can now save the Qneen's cause but a successful action. It is impossible, we are told, to bring the Carlists to this in the mountains; but they have quitted the mountains. Their army has marched from the south to the north-east of Madrid, through plains and places most favourable for attacking them. But the Queen's army only comes up with them as they re-enter the mountains" These articles of our French and English contemporaries expose the actual state of Spain with much more clearness than any collection of details, however minute. The *telegraphic dispatches* teem with falsehood or ignorance, or a compound of both, and are rarely to be trusted even as to facts, never as to deductions from them. It is not improbable that on the Queen's side a new plan of operattons would be adopted, as the whole of the Queen's forces was to be divided into two corps d'armèe, whose sole mission would be to follow Don Carlos and compel him to give battle under disadvantageous circumstances. An English *courier*, the only post which has left Madrid since the 16th ult. took his departure on the 20th, and contrived to evade, or was permitted to pass through, the Carlist lines. He stated that on the Carlists quitting Guadalaxara in the direction of Mondejar, Espartero followed by way of Alcala. The latter came up on the 19th with and routed the rear-guard of Don Carlos at Achuelo; caused it considerable loss and pursued it to Aranzuegue. The Carlists, harassed by the Qneens' cavalry, continued their retreat towards Ranera.

PARIS, OCTOBER 7, 1837.

The Government has received the following telegraphic dispatches:—

"*Toulon*, Oct. 5, half-past 9 A. M.—Camp of Medjez-el-Hamar, 1st October.—General Damremont to the Minister of War.—The army has commenced its march. The first brigade, commanded by the Duke de Nemours, and the second, by Gen. Trezel, will pass the Razel Akba to-day; the rest of the army will follow to-morrow. The weather is fine."

"*Bayonne*, October 4, half-past 6 A. M.—According to a report from Esparteiro, he was, on the the 24th, at two leagues from Atienza, where Don Carlos was posted and from whose rear-guard, on the 25th, he took 30 men. The Pretender, continuing to retreat by steep and narrow paths, has passed the Duero with the intent of joining Zariategny. On the 27th, he was beyond, Aranda, closely followed by the Espartero, The Commandant of the moveable column of Arragon, Bonnet, has pursued General Moreno, and taken the chief Rena, with 50 Carlists and 200 muskets. The rest have rejoined Cabrera, who re-entered Cantavieja on the 27th with only 2000 men. Oraa was at Teruel. Guergue continues to threaten the villages on the frontier."

We learn by a letter from Bona, 25th ult., that Sir Grenville Temple, who is attached to the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, has arrived there, and will proceed with the French army to Constantina, accompanied by Count de Falbe and a French artist. It is their intention, after the capture of the city, to visit the country to the south of it, and then to proceed to Tunis, along the range of the Atlas. Sir Grenville Temple, we understand, has received from the Naval and Military Authorities in Africa every assistance in the prosecution of his researches.—*Ibid.*

A Toulon letter, 30th ult., says .—"Foreign officers are constantly arriving here, to take their passage to Bona in the mail packets, which now go direct to that port. The Baron de Killisen, belonging to the Staff of the Prussian Army, and Aide-de-camp to the Prince Royal of Prussia, and Captain Oellirichs belonging to the same Staff, have just arrived, and will take their departure to morrow in the *Cerbere*. The cholera, which has not been very severe on this visit, is already on the decline. Yesterday there were but 15 new cases and 9 deaths, and today we have heard of no more than 6 cases and 3 deaths."

AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The Packet ship, which sailed from New York on the 8th September, brought the message of President Van Buren to both Houses of Congress, delivered at their opening for the session extraordinary on the previous day. The document is of enormous length, as usual, but its features are easily condensed. Having referred to the late monetary difficulties, the President explains his reasons for calling Congress together before the usual time:—"I was also led to apprehend that the suspension of specie payments, increasing the embrassments before existing in the pecuniary affairs of the country, would so far diminish the public revenue, that the accruing receipts into the Treasury would not, with the reserved 5,000,000, be sufficient to defray the unavoidable expenses of the government until the usual period for the meeting Congress; whilst the authority to call upon the states for a portion of the sums deposited with them was too restricted to enable the department to realize a sufficient amount from that source. These apprehensions have been justified by subsequent results, which render it certain that this deficiency will occur, if additional means be not provided by Congress." He then expresses regret but not surprise at finding politics mingled with the questions of currency, credit and commerce and proceeds to explain his own views of the late difficulty. He attributes the distress to over-trading caused by an excessive issue of paper money and the consequent easy means of obtaining it. "The consequences of this redundancy of credit, and of the spirit of reckless speculation engendered by it, were a foreign debt contracted by our citizens, estimated in March last at more than 30,000,000 dollars; the extension to traders in the interior of our country of credits for supplies, greatly beyond the wants of the people; the investment of 39,500,000 dollars in unproductive public lands, in the years 1835 and 1836, whilst in the preceeding year the sales amounted to only 4 500,000 dollars; the creation of debts to an almost countless amount, for real estate in existing or anticipated cities and villages, equally unproductive, and at prices now seen to have been greatly disproportionate to their real value; the expenditure of immense sums in improvements, which in many cases have been found to be ruinously improvident; the diversion to other pursuits of much of the labour that should have been applied to agriculture, thereby contributing to the expenditure of large sums in the importation of grain from Europe—an expenditure which, amounting in 1834 to about 250,000, was in the first two quarters of the present year increased to more than 2,000,000 dollars; and finally, without enumerating other injurious results, the rapid growth among all classes, and especially in our great commercial towns of luxurious habits, founded too often on merely fancied wealth, and detrimental alike to the interests the resources and the morals of our people."

The revolution in England in 1826 was produced, he says, by the same cause. "The most material difference between the results in the two countries has only been that with us there has also occurred an extensive derangement in the fiscal affairs of the federal and state governments, occasioned by the suspension of specie payments by the banks." He then describes the means of remedy. They are to regulate by law the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public monies; to designate the funds to be received and paid by the government; to enable the Treasury to meet promptly every demand upon it; to prescribe the terms of indulgence, and the mode of settlement to be adopted, as well in collecting from individuals the revenue that has accrued, as in withdrawing it from former depositories, and to devise and adopt such further measures within the constitutional competency of Congress as will be best calculated to revive the enterprise and to promote the prosperity of the country." He cannot recommend the establishment of a national bank. When the States had such an institution, it did not prevent similar disasters. The Bank of England did not prevent them. Besides, the interference of government in such matters was only urged by those who wished to extend to a dangerous degree the power of the executive. It had no right to regulate the money transactions of the citizens. The question regarded the means of credit now exisfing. Good bills representing *bona fide* property were necessary to trade, but there was a species which merely created fictitious capital. "These bills have formed for the last few years a large proportion of what are termed the domestic exchanges of the country, serving as the means of usurious profit, and constituting the most unsafe and precarious paper in circulation. This species of traffic, instead of being upheld, ought to be discountenanced by the government and the people."

"In transferring its funds from place to place the government is on the same footing with the private citizen and may resort to the same legal means It may do so through the medium of bills drawn by itself or purchased from others, and in these operations it may, in a manner undoubtedly constitutional and legitimate, facilitate and assist exchanges of individuals founded on real transactions of trade. The extent to which this may be done, and the best means of effecting it, are entitled to the fullest consideration. This has been bestowed by the secretary of the Treasury and his views will be submitted to you his report. A system founded on private interest, enterprise, and competition, without the aid of the legislative grants or regulation by law, would rapidly prosper; it would be free from the influence of political agitation, and extend the same exemption to trade itself; and it would put an end to those complaints of neglect, partiality, injustice, and oppression, which are the unavoidable results of interference by the government in the proper concerns of individuals." He objects also to the old system of connecting government with the local banks, which was only necessary when the nation began to exist, and was surrounded by difficulties.

We have no emergencies that make banks necessary to aid the wants of the Treasury; we have no load of national debt to provide for, and we have on actual deposit a large surplus. No public interest, therefore, now requires the renewal of a connexion that circumstances have dissolved. The complete organization of our government, the abundance of our resources, the general harmony which prevails between the different states and with foreign powers—all enable us now to select the system most consistent with the constitution, and most conducive to the public welfare. It is true that such an agency (as local banks) is in many respects convenient to the Treasury, but it is not indispensable. A limitation of the expenses of the government to its actual wants, and of the revenue to those expenses, with convenient means for its prompt application to the purposes for which it was raised, are the objects which we should seek to accomplish. The collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disburse ment of the public money can, it is believed, be well-managed by officers of the government. Surely banks are not more able than the government to secure the money in their possession against accident, violence; or fraud. The assertion that they are so must assume that a vault in a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury and that directors, cashiers, and clerks, not selected by the government, nor under its controul, are more worthy of confidence than officers selected from the people, and reponsible to the government—officers bound by official oaths and bonds for a faithful performance of their duties, and constantly subject to the supervision of Congress. It is for Congress, and ultimately for the people, to decide whether the benefits to be derived from keeping our fiscal concerns apart, and severing the connexion which has hitherto existed between the government and banks, offer sufficient advantages to justify the necessary expenses. If the object to be accomplished is deemed important to the future welfare of the country, I cannot allow myself to believe that the addition to the public expenditure, of comparatively so small an amount as will be necessary to effect it, will be objected to by the people. With these views I leave to Congress the measures necessary to regulate in the present emergency the safe keeping and transfer of the public monies. In the performance of constitutional duty, I have stated to them without reserve the result of my own reflections. The subject is of great importance, and one on which we can scarcely expect to be as united in sentiment as we are in interest. It deserves a full and free discussion, and cannot fail to be benefited by a dispassionate comparison of opinions.

The deficit of the year he states at 6,000,000 dollars, and allowing 4,000,000 to lie dormant, the whole amount would be 10,000,000 of dollars. But he says, "It is not proposed to procure the required amount by loans or increased taxation. There are now in the Treasury 9,367,214 dollars directed by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, to be deposited, with the States in October next. This sum, if so deposited, will be subject, under the law, to be recalled, if needed, to defray existing appropriations; and as it is now evident that the whole, or the principal part, of it, will be wanted for that purpose, it appears, most proper that the deposits should be withheld. United the amount can be collected from the banks. Treasury notes may be temporaliy issued, to be gradually redeemed as it is received. The plan proposed will be adequate to all our fiscal operations during the remainder of the your. Should it be adopted, the Treasury, aided by the ample recources of the country, will be able to discharge punctually every pecuniary obligation. For the future all that is needed will be that caution and forbearance in appropriations which the dimiution of the revenue requires, and which the complete accomplishment or great forwardness of many expensive and national undertakings renders equally consistent with prudence and patriotic liberality.

"I deeply regret that events have occurred which require me to ask your considaration of such serious topics, I could have wished that in making my first communication to the assembled representatives of my country, I had nothing to dwell upon but the history of her unalloyed prosperity. Since it is otherwise, we can only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respective trusts that have been confided to us, and under the pressure of difficulties unite in invoking the guidance of the Supreme Ruler of Nations, and in labouring with zealous resolution to overcome the difficulties by which we are environed.

"It is, under such circumstances, a high gratification to know, by long experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth, however unpromising, can always be spoken with safety; for the trial of whose patriotism no emergency is too severe, and we are sure never to desert a public functionary honestly labouring for the public good. It seems just that they should receive, without delay, any aid in their embarrassments which your deliberations can afford. Coming directly from the midst of them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, from you may best be learned as well the extent and nature of those embarrassments as the most desirable measure of relief.

"I am aware, however, that it is not proper to detain you at present longer than may be demanded by the special objects for which you are convened. To them, therefore, I have confined my communication, and, believing it will not be your wish to extend your deliberations beyond them, I reserve till the usual period of union which the constitution requires me to give.

Washington, Sept. 4, 1834. "V. VAN BUREN.

CANADA.

The *New York Express* contains the following extract of a letter from Montreal, dated August 30:—"The session of the Parliament of Lower Canada closed on Saturday. No business was entered upon by the Assembly, except an address in answer to the speech from the Throne. In order that every member might have his 'fling,' several days were spent in the discussion of this address, which was introduced by Mr. Morin, who usually guides the few on these occasion. An address differing somewhat from this, and moved in amendment, was negatived by 62 to 17. The question of concurrence was carried on Friday evening by a Majority of 48 to 31, the 17 before-mentioned having been gained by the established minority of the house, which is now composed of 15, and pleasantly called 'Her Majesty's Opposition.' A proposition to continue the session was opposed by a vote pf 33 to 13; and best of all, *an amendment. declaratory of fidelity to the British Crown, and a desire to cement or preserve the connexion with the British empire was negatived by majority of* 61 *to* 16. The democratic party wish to get the government into their owa hands, with Mr. Papineau at the head, and to have the pleasant enjoyment of salaries of from 20,000 to 10,000 dollars, which charge may be traced back to the days of Abraham, as men of confined selfish views can have no idea of expanded disinterested vision. Parliament was prorogued directly upon the delivery of the Assembly's address, which leaves it precisely in the position it assumed on 30th September, 1836, namely, to adjourn its deliberations until the Legislative Council be made conformable to the demands of the Papineau party."—(*Sun*) *Sept.* 30.

The provinicial Parliament, in their address in answer to the ministerial resolutions, say:—"We should have believed that under a government which, like that of the mother country, founds its fairest claim to the consideration of other nations on its respect for the natural and political rights of the subject, would have felt that before proceeding to meet by measures of so extreme a nature and so destructive of the constitutional rights of a whole people, the refusal of this house to provide for the expenses of the civil government of the province, it would be right to remove the main causes of this refusal, founded as it was on the existence of open and acknowledged abuses and grievances. We should think we were deceiving your excellency and the imperial government if we did not frankly and firmly declare, that whatever be our anxiety to forward the work of conciliation, we regard these measures as an attack upon the property of the people and upon the most sacred rights of the house, and as tending greatly to affect the security of her Majesty's loyal subjects in this province, and their confidence in her government, and therefore as constituing a serious obstacle to the arrangement of the existing difficulties, and as tending to weaken the ties which bind this colony to the mother country. * * * We ask leave yet further to represent to your excellency, that although we do not make particular mention of the Executive Council, because we consider the reform of that body as intimately connected with that of the Legislative Council, we do not consider this reform as less essential to the good government of the province, or less adapted to forward the work of conciliation. Certain recent proceedings of the Executive, which appear to be only the prelude to divers others, lead us to regret that the head of the local administration should not under existing circumstances, have been surrounded by men possessing the confidence of the public, and uniting with great experience in business a perfect knowledge of the feelings and disposition of the people, and who, as such, would not have advised the head of the Executive to acts which can only increase the difficulties already existing." Lord Gosford in his reply, after promising to forward the address to the government at home, says "I cannot, however, refrain from expressing the deep concern and regret I experience in learning from it, that you persist in the determination to deprive the country of the benefits of domestic legislation until all the demands you have urged shall have been granted—demands which it is not in the power of the Executive Government to grant, and which, on being submitted at your request to the highest authorties of the empire, they have solemnly declared it is inexpedient to grant. The voluntary and continued abandonment of your function as one branch of the local Legislature, notwithstanding the assurance you have received from the high authority to whom you have appealed, that improvements will be made in the Executive and Legislative Councils, while it daily increases the evils under which the province labours, is at the same time a virtual annihilation of the constitution under which that Legislature derives its existence." He concludes by proroguing the Assembly till October.—*Atlas October* 1.

Eyre Evans, Esq., jun., late of the 3d Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Eyre Evans, Esq., of Ash-hill Towers, in the county Limerick, will shortly lead to the altar the Hon

Miss Crofton, only unmarried daughter of Lord Crofton —Post.—*October* 2.

A small squadron will lay off Brighton during the period of her Majesty's taking up her residense at the Pavilion; it is to consist of the *Hyacinth*, 18, Com. W. Warren, two cutters, and the *Emerald* tender. The Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir P. Durham. will hoist his flag on board the *Hyacinth*, where it will fly on the arrival of the Queen, on Wednesday. The Earl of Yarborough, as Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, will accompany these vessels in his yacht the *Kestrel*, and will be joined by as many other yachts as his Lordship can assemble. The noble Earl returned to Cowes from a cruise to the westward on Thursday last, during which the *Kestrel* encountered some very heavy weather, and had an opportunity of trying and establishing her admirable qualities.—Hampshire Telegraph.—*October* 2.

An application was again made to the Court of Insolvency on Saturday, on the part of Lord William Paget, son of the Marquis of Anglesea, to vitiate the proceedings he had filed, in order to be discharged under the act as an insolvent debtor. During the recent recess of Court his lordship applied by affidavit to dismiss the petition he had filed, and annul the other proceedings, on the ground that he had settled with his creditors, and gone out of custody without taking the benefit of the act. He stated that he had no intention of availing himself of its provision. The learned Chief Commissioner was of opinion that as his lordship had not availed himself of the act, and as he had no intention, he was entitled to the relief he sought, and decreed the dismissal of the petition.—The rule was accordingly made absolute.—Chronicle.—*October* 2.

The ministerial evening journal announces that orders have been given for the immediate embarkment at Cette of two battalions of the 61st regiment, which are to replace the 12th now in quarantine at Bona. "These battalions," it adds, "will go on board some steamers, and will arrive at Bona about the 8th inst. It is probable that although the expedition should be delayed for a few days by this incident, yet, since the month of October is generally fine in the province of Constantina, no obstacle to the advance of the troops will arise from the weather. All the preparations of the artillery and engineer departments are in a state of perfect completeness; the means of transport, and the victualling of the army, have been amply provided for. A reserve of a fortnight's provisions has been formed at the camp of Medjez el Hamar, and victuals for twenty days are to be taken by the army on starting for Constantina. The forces now assembled for the expedition, after all invalids are deducted, amount to 9,500 infantry 1,100 cavalry, besides the irregular Spahis, 1000 artillery, 12 mountain howitzers, six field-pieces, and a battering train; to which are to be added 700 sappers and miners, making a total of about 13,000 men. The whole army in the province of Bona and Constantina may be reckoned at 24,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry. The troops are full of the greatest enthusiasm and show great impatience to be led against the enemy."—*Galignani's Messenger, Oct.* 5.

The following depots are still without Captains, 2d, 3d, 13th, 16th, 26th, 39th, 40th, 44th, and 49th Regiments. Recruiting for the corps in India is much impeded by the late order that limits the regiments serving in that country from taking men unless of the full age of twenty years.

In consequence of the accumulation of officers at the several depots of regiments in India, and the number of officers for the Colonial corps attached to them at present, it is rumoured that a very extensive embarkation of officers will be ordered by the Adjutant-General. If the Provisional Battalion is to be made the general rendezvous for officers of the Colonial corps, Government should provide this battalion with a suitable mess-room. At present, one of the Four Company Depots has equal room for its members as that allowed for a battalion composed of twenty-five companies, and all the extra officers of the Colonial corps; in short, a room calculated for twenty-eight is given as a mess-room for more than fifty. How can regularity and comfort be expected in such a crowded ordinary? Many are forced to dine in their quarters. The Barrack Department should enquire into and amend this deficiency of accommodation.—*Naval and Mily. Gaz. Sept.* 23.

Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Edward Stopford, G. C. B. and K. T. S., died at Leamington on the 14th inst. in the 71st year of his age. The gallant officer was Colonel of the 41st foot. In private life his character was everything which a truly honourable mind and amiable discription could constitute. In his public services he maintained and promoted the high reputation of the noble troops which he commanded, and was honoured both for his conduct in the field, and for his mild, steady, and judicious discipline, with the confidence and esteem of the Illustrious Chief under whom he served. The remains of the respected Lieutenant General were interred on Tuesday at Leamington Church. The funeral was free from ostentation. Most of the relatives and friends of the deceased gallant Officer attended, and the following distinguished companions in arms and friends acted as pall bearers and supporters on the occasion:—Col. Fox, (Aide de Camp to the Queen,) the Earl of Clarendon, Major General Sir W. Thornton, Major Gen. Sir J. Buchan, Major Gen. Sir C. B. Vere, Admiral Oliver, and Colonel Armstrong. —*Nav. and Mil. Gazette, 23d Sept.*

The determination of government, as stated in the reply of Lord Morpeth to Colonel Verner's insolent letter, was to cause his name to be omitted from the general Commission of the Peace about to be issued, as well as from the revised list of Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Tyrone. The hero of the Diamond slaughter, however, was not satisfied with his first affront upon the Queen's government, but published in the *Standard*, and the other Orange journals, a second epistle, still more offensive. in which he dared the Lord Lieutenant to deprive him of the commission for Tyrone. Col. Verner has been gratified, even more promptly than he expected. He no longer holds the commission in Tyrone, which he did not think it inconsistent with his dignity to retain when he threw up that for Armagh. The Orange magistracy have declared war against the government. A few acts of wholesome vigour, such as the dismissal of Verner, would soon put an end to the confederacy.—*(Dublin Evening Post, Sept.* 30.*)*

Captain Townshend, whose appointment to the *Tyne* we announced some time since, has been prevented commissioning that ship by having an affair of honour with Sir Robert Peel, his successful rival for the representation of Tamworth. Sir Robert complains that Captain Townshend, on 28th July, in a public speech, reported in the *Globe*, reflected on his conduct with regard to coercing the electors at the election. Now, it appears that the *Times* of the 27th July contained a speech of Sir Robert Peel, in which he denies all knowledge of such coercion, but Captain Townshend does not read the *Times*; and until Sept. 14th neither Capt. Townshend, nor Rowland Alston, Esq., his friend, ever heard of this disavowal of Sir Robert. Upon understanding this, however, Mr. Alston immediately tenders an apology on the part of Capt. Townshend, which was accepted: and thus, we are glad to find, the affair has terminated satisfactorily.—*Naval and Military Gazette September* 23.

The Queen Dowager and suite, it is said, will shortly quit the lodge in Bushy park for Hastings, where between St. Leonard's and that town, a house has been engaged or an indefinite period, sufficiently capacious to accommodate the Queen Dowager and her attendants, by laying two houses into one.

CHOLERA IN AMERICA.—Private letters state that the Cholera is making dreadful ravages in Central America; in some villages two-thirds of the inhabitants have been carried off. In Salvador 1,300 persons have died, and at Tonganata upwards of 1,200. The Indians, in some places, under the belief that the President had caused the waters of the rivers to be poisoned, have murdered many of the inhabitants, glleging also that the President intended to give the country up to the English.—Courier Sept. 30.

We are sorry to learn that the Marquis of Queensberry's complaints have gained ground so rapidily that little if any hope of his recovery now remains. He has occasionally rallied, but nature seems all but exhausted with the repeated and severe attacks which he has experienced.—Dumfries Times, Sept. 27.

The *Gazette* of last night contains the appointment of Sir J. de Vealle to the office of Bailiff of the Island of Jersey.—Courier, Sept 30.

Mr. C. Buller, the member for Liskeard borough, was, on Monday, expunged from the list of voters for East Cornwall, on the ground that he was a faggot voter, and had no interest in the property for which he was before registered, his uncle having conveyed it to him without consideration, and he never having received the rents of it.—(*Times.*) *Sep* 30.

The *Constitutionnel* gives a letter of the 27th ult. from Oleron, stating that Don Carlos, who was in a desperate state, was, according to some, at Gallocante; according to others, at Calamocha; and, instead of retreating to Cantavieja, where he had large supplies, was about to make an attempt to pass into Navarre, leaving his Generals to contend with those of the Queen. The Pretender's losses, in his late attempt upon Madrid, and his precipitate retreat, are estimated at more than 7000 men, including nearly 3000 deserters to Oraa's and Espartero's forces, besides 1000 prisoners, and the same number of fugitives, who presented themselves to the alcades of the town near the road by which the Pretender had retreated. The Navarrese and the Valencians seemed most anxious to desert to the Queen's troops.—*Gal. Messgr Oct.* 2.

From the Gallignani's Messenger Oct. 6.

The Rev. Dr. Musgrave, Bishop of Hereford, yesterday, had an audience of the Queen; and did homage on his appointment to that see. Viscount Palmerston officiated for Lord John Russell. The Bishop of Hereford dined with the Queen in the evening.—(Windsor Express.)

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Capt. Sir J. G. Bremer to survey part of the coast of New Holland, for the purpose of establishing a settlement in the Gulph of Carpentaria.—(Sun.)

We learn that there is no likehood of any part of the stores of the *Don Juan* being saved. On the event of her wreck becoming known the coast was crowded by the natives, who manifested so much cupidity, that a body of marines were ordered out from Gibraltar, or the cash would have fallen into the hands of the depredators.—(Ledger.)

CONDITION OF CAPT. BACK'S SHIP.—The *Terror* was finally beached last Wednesday, and, to look at her at low water, it is really surprising how she reached land, the whole of her keel from the ten-foot mark being gone. The iron plates which were nailed to secure the remnant of her "fore-foot," when she was literally perched on the ice are now apparent. The heavy sea she encountered off Cape Farewell, on the south of Greenland, shook her very much, more than any thing since she left the ice. It is thought she may be sufficiently repaired to be towed round by a steamer to Plymouth. It may be interesting to know that one of the sailors fell in through a weak part of the ice, at a considerable distance from the ship, while the temperature was minus 40 degrees, and after many attempts, was extricated by means of a rope thrown to him, with a mitten attached to one end. He suffered hardly any thing from it, chiefly owing to his being made to run to the ship, assisted by three persons partly shoving him long, until the perspiration was pouring off them. His clothes were frozen quite stiff in five minutes. He was well rubbed on coming on board, and dry clothes put on him, and he was not confined one hour. The men in sick quarters have improved very much since landing, owing to the kind and attentive care of Dr. Evans, some being almost ready to go on board again.—(Londonderry Standard,)

An inquest was held at Barnet, on Wednesday, on the body of Mr. T. Smith, a passenger of the Birmingham coach, who expired in that vehicle. Deceased complained of illness on the road—was exceedingly sick at Daventry, and the guard urged him to have medical advice and remain at the Inn. No persuasion, however, could induce him to stop, being as he said, anxious to get home. About two miles from Barnet one of the passengers called out that he thought the deceased was dead; which, on the coach being pulled up, proved to be the case. Verdict "Died by the visitation of God."—(Courier.)

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Extract of a letter, dated Clifton, Sept. 29:—"A circumstance occurred yesterday which has thrown our beautiful village into a state of the utmost agitation. It may not generally be known, that at nearly the summit of a cliff, rising 3000 feet above the surface of the river Avon, commonly styled St. Vincent's-rock, there is a hole, or nearly circular aperture, extending 20 or 30 yards inward. About noon yesterday, an elderly gentleman, accompanied by a young and lovely female, requested to be admitted to the 'Giant's Hole,' as this cave is generally called. While one of the attendants went for a torch, which was to light them through the passage, the door-keeper, observing that the gentleman seemed in a state of great excitement, muttering to himself in a low tone of voice, asked if he were not well, hinting that it might be better he should rest himself, ere he ventured into the close air of the cavern. This intimation was either not heard or not heeded; but the lady said, 'I am much obliged to you for your attention, but my husband is subject to these fits of absence.' The torch-bearer having performed his office, left them leaning over the balustrade, at the outer entrance of the cave, enjoying the view of the picturesque landscape on each side of them, and of the river rolling at their feet. What remains of this sad catastrophe can only be told by the people who were walking under the rocks at the time: they state that they saw a lady and gentleman leaning over the balustrade; the gentleman soon turned round, and could distinctly be perceived using violent gestures to the lady, who, terified, sank to the ground clinging to the railing; they then saw him attempt to lift her up by the waist, which she resisted, still holding fast to the iron rails, and uttering the most piercing screams. He at last succeeded in lifting her up to the top of the railing; the people at the Observatory, hearing the cries, hastened to the scene. but not in time to save the victim: he no sooner heard their approaching footsteps than, with a jerk, he hurled her into the depths below; for a moment he steadfastly regarded the body of the unfortunate lady, as it whirled round in the air and fell upon the ground a disfigured mass; and then with a spring he cleared the barrier betwixt him and eternity; but he fell upon a pointed pinnacle of rock, and there, impaled and writhing, the wretched man hung for nearly a minute; gradually his hold relaxed, his joints stiffened, and he fell heavily about 10 yards from the body of his wife. Those that ran to the lady, when she fell, only heard her repeat these words, 'My God, I am innocent,' On inquiry it has been ascertained that they arrived at the Gloster Hotel the night before, from London; but all attempts to discover the name or address of the parties has proved abortive."—(Globe.)

MEETINGS.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday, a quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the Company's house, in Leadenhall street, Sir James R. Carnac in the chair. The minutes of the last Court were read and confirmed. The Chairman laid before the Court a list of the superannuations granted to the Company's servants in India, also certain papers that had been laid before Parliament since the last general Court, and a list of the number of students at Haileybury College during the last twelve months, and certain other returns that were called for at the last general Court. Mr. Poynder, in a speech of earnest entreaty, recommended to the Court the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Hankey, and by Mr. Marriott:—"That the general Court of Proprietors do take into consideration a memorial transmitted in August last by the European population of Madras to the governor of that presidency, on the subject of their compulsory attendance upon the religious ceremonies of the natives; also a letter from the late Bishop of Madras to the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, dated the 6th Aug. 1836, transmitting such memorial; and, lastly, an answer from H. Chamier, Esq. Chief Secretary of Fort St. George. The Chairman said, the honourably proprietor (Mr. Poynder) had for some years past periodically brought forward his present motion, and if he would take the trouble of referring to the replies which he (the Chairman) had invariable made whenever the question was brought forward, he would find that he was no friend to the idolatrous worship of the natives of India, or to any participation in it by the officers of the Company. His opinions in that respect had undergone no change; but he nevertheless thought it his duty to deprecate continued discussions on the subject, as they only tended to produce that degree of excitement in India which would embarrass the government, and retard, if not entirely defeat, the very object which the honourable proprietor himself had in view. The Court of Directors were as anxious to discontinue the practice complained of as the honourable proprietor; yet, circumstanced as Europeans were with regard to the native population, the proportion being as one to five hundred (hear, hear)—who did not know that it would be both impossible and unjust to treat with contempt or contumely the religious opinions of the natives. Mr. Weedon proposed simply an amendment calling on the directors to pledge themselves to carry in to effect their own resolution of 1833. The Chairman opposed the amendment, and the Court divided—For it, 10; against it 25; majority, 15, Mr. Poynder's motion was put and negatived and Mr. Weedon postponed his motion for discontinuing the East Indian Company's finance agency at Canton. Adjourned. —*Atlas Oct.* 1.

Extracts from the London Journals of Thursday:—

"STOCK EXCHANGE, Oct. 5, *Twelve o'clock.*—Consols are 92⅛ to ¼ for 12th inst., and 92⅛ to ⅜ for November Account. Exchequer Bills are 50 to 52 pm. Spanish Bonds are 20¼ to ½ with, and 19½ to ¾ without, Div. coupons; Def. are 6¾ to 7; Pas. 4⅜ to ⅝. Portuguese Stock is 38¾ to 39¼; Threes 25 to 25¼.

"*Two o'clock.*—Consols unvaried. A trifling improvement has taken place in Spanish Bonds; they are now 20⅜ to ½, with Div. coupons.

"*Four o'clock.*—Consols for Account closed at 92⅛⅛.

A WATERLOO OFFICER.—On Friday a most interesting scene took place at the Regent's-park barracks:—the burial of the last Waterloo officer of the 2d Life Guards, Mr. Broughton, who succeeded the brother of Sir John Moore as chief surgeon to the Regiment some twenty-five years ago. The ceremony of the interment was deeply impressive, and touched the feelings of all, whether friends or strangers; it was novel, being a mixture both of civil and military arrangements. The procession, which included a beautiful charger in sable caparisons, and was preceded by the fine band and drums playing that sublime composition, the "Dead March," wound its solemn way through an avenue of the troops leaning on their arms, reversed. Mr. Broughton was a Fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies, and well known in the scientific world.—*Ibid.*

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—At a court of the directors of the company, held on Thursday, Mr. Brunel laid before the meeting a detailed report of the late irruption. It stated that the aperture in the bed of the river had been closed, and that the water had been successfully cleared out of the tunnel. The shield has been approached, and all found in good order. The quantity of mud which had run into the tunnel from the bed of the river is much less than was expected. The clearing out of the shield will be immediately commenced, and the works will then be resumed. —*Ibid.*

PERSIAN NEWSPAPER.—We are informed that the Persian government has imitated the Porte, and established a *State Gazette*. It made its appearance in May last, and is published monthly. It is lithographed upon a large folio sheet; has no general title, but is ornamented at the top with the arms of Persia. Beneath is one general heading, "News and Events of the Month Printed at the Palace of the Government at Teheran." The first page is devoted to news from the eastern kingdoms; and the second to news from the western kingdoms. Intelligence relating to Persia takes the lead; then follows that from Afghanistan, China and the Indies. This department is tolerably well filled; but when the editors come to speak of Europe, there is a great falling off. Under the head of England, after stating that London is the capital, it merely notices that on such a day it was visited by a tremendous storm, and other trifling matters; except that it enters into long details respecting an intended establishment of immense works for making beet root sugar, Under the head of Germany, it merely gives an account of a woman's being delivered of four childten at a birth, &c.

THE MAYORALTY.—A contest for the may oralty is expected. The first mayor in a new reign is, according to ancient custom, honoured by the Sovereign with a baronetcy. Mr, Alderman Cowan is the new mayor by rotation, but it is said that the present Lord Mayor will stand for a second election, and that Mr, Alderman Wood is also a candidate for the double dignity.

ARCHIVES OF VENICE. The Emperor of Austria has, at an expense of 20,000*l.*, collected in one building the archives of Venice, and of the different governments which have succeeded each other in that city. This remarkable and valuable collection has not, however, been turned much account by any of the modern writers on Venetian history.

The preparations for the Queen's reception at Brighton are in rapid progress. On the 25th ult. 100 men were set to work close to the southern gates of the palace grounds, in breaking the ground, and erecting scaffold poles for the construction of an amphitheatre of large dimensions, capable of containing some thousands of persons, who are to be admitted by payment of a certain sum. It is to contain three tiers of seats, and is to be decorated with laurels, evergreens, &c. The triumphal arch will be raised at the entry; and in the evening it will be illuminated provided the funds collected be sufficient to defray the expense.

If the house of Saxe Coburg have married into the families of England, France, and Portugal, their example is followed by the house of Wurtemburg. The Prince of Orange is on the point of marriage with his cousin, Marie of Wurtemburg, the Prince of Wurremburg will in a few days be the husband of Marie d'Orleans, and the duke, her brother, is already married to the daughter of the Duke of Wurtemburg. The root and stock of future European rulers is so nearly allied that apprehensions may be felt of contests in the time to come "about disputed titles." In the meanwhile the house of Orleans appears to content itself with intermarrying into that of Wurtemburg, unless there be any truth in the report that Isabella of Spain is meant for the Duc d'Aumâle.

A new steamer has appeared, which instead of being worked by paddle wheels placed at the sides of the vessel, is propelled by a kind of screw fixed to the keel, which works altogether under water. The impelling machine resembles in shape a corkscrew, and it is placed in the keel in the direction from head to stern.

A large portion of the royal park at Greenwich has been enclosed and annexed to the Observatory, for the purpose of magnetic observations: and there is every prospect that such observations will be commenced early next summer.

By the Newcastle Improvement Act, the harbour-master is impowered to visit all steam-boats leaving that port, and to examine and report the state of the machinery, &c. to the mayor, who has the power to call a jury to examine into the seaworthiness of the vessel, and, if dangerous, to prevent its being used.—*Tyne Mercury* ....On Tuesday night, as Mr. Sergeant Merewether was returning from the Conservative dinner in his carriage, three men rushed out upon it, and commenced a furious attack. The servant was much injured by the blows he received but the learned serjeant escaped unhurt.

A letter from Bona, 25th ult., says:—"Achmet Bey, conceiving that the late reconnoissance was the commencement of the real attack upon Constantina, and that our return to the camp was an indication of our want of sufficient force to pursue our design, has made an attempt in person on the camp at Medjez-el-Hamar. Came down on the 23d on the camp of the Zouaves, surrounded by his band and his standards, and an engagement with the bayonet took place, during which one of his standards was twice brought low, and he was at last driven back with the loss of 120 men. We had 9 killed, and 29 wounded, The Governor-General, who came to Bona to meet the Duke de Nemours, returns to the camp to-day. The Prince will go to-morrow. The Spahis and the Turks have gone out before us with the hope of surprising a partisan of Achmet, from whose predatory excursions some of the friendly tribes have for some time been suffering. We have got the cholera, and yesterday lost four men of the 12th of the Line at fort Genois, which is about a mile from hence." —*Gal. Mess. Oct.* 3.

PORTUGAL.

Our late advices from Lisbon inform us that political feeling still continues to run high in that quarter, and that, notwithstanding the zeal and good intentions of the Comte de Capo de St. Vincent (Captain Napier), it is feared that all his endeavours to bring about a reconciliation, between the adverse parties, will prove abortive. This gallant officer has a very difficult game to play, and we have reason to apprehend that all his efforts will be unavailing, for there is no reliance to be placed on the promises of those forming the present Government. Saldanha, with about two to three thousand adherents, was, it is believed, at Coimbra on the 8th, and the Duke de Terceira on the road to unite with him, with about fifteen hundred more whilst their opponents muster upwards of ten thousand men in the field.

The *Nacional*, the leading paper of the party now in power at Lisbon, has been most violent in its animadversions, on Lord Howard de Walden, our Ambassador, and should, it is thought by many (both of Englishmen as well as portuguese), have called forth his Lordship's warm remonstrance to the Court; and which it is hoped they have done, as those animadversions have tended to lessen the British character in the minds of the lower orders, who, it is said, now hold the English in *abhorrence*. So much for all the sacrifices we have made for this ungrateful nation.

The arrival of the *Hercules*, of 74 guns, and the *Inconstant* frigate, in the Tagus on the 6th, when they took up their stations within all the other ships, created a great sensation, more particularly so as the former changed her position a second time, in order to get nearer to the shore, which movement impressed the Portuguese with the belief that she was intended to act immediately against the city. This, however, will only occur, it is understood, in the event of the ruling party proceeding to extreme measures against the Royal Family, or the English Merchants; and, as the squadron are all in perfect readiness to prove their power at a moment's notice, the Portuguese, with their degraded Ministry, will not dare to play this part, whilst our British seventy-fours are moored within half gun-shot of their town. How far it may be prudent to continue our present line of policy remains to be shown; but, for ourselves, we think that the far wiser plan would be, to take off all our Merchants and their families, that choose to quit, and to withdraw our Ambassador and squadron altogether, whilst the existing Ministry are so hostile to British interests, and thus leave the two adverse parties in Portugal to cut each other's throats just at it best pleases them. This, in our sincere belief, would speedily bring matters to a satisfactory conclusion; and we, therefore, earnestly hope to see it followed at an early date.—*Naval and Mily. Gaz. Sept.* 23.

Steam Communication with India.—The following tices, (combining arrangements for more frequent transsion of letters to India by the Mediterranean, with a uction in the rate of postage) have been officially made wn at the Post Office in London :—

st "August—, 1837—From the beginning of Sept. xt mails will be dispatched from this office *every Saturay*, to be forwarded by steam vessels from Falmouth, for igo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, from which ese mails will be further dispatched for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, and the East Indies, once a fortht, by her Majesty's steam packets employed in the editerranean, The postage upon all letters transmitted the above means *must be paid* when they are put in e Post Office."

2d. "August 18, 1837,—A great reduction is made pon letters conveyed by her Majesty's packets in the editerranean. Letters for Malta, Greece, the Ionian lands, Egypt, and the East Indies, if forwarded by way Falmouth, and by her Majesty's packets in the Mediranean, will in future be subject to an *uniform* rate of ly 2s. 6d. single, 5s. double, 7s. 6d. treble, 10s. per nce weight; and so in proportion, from whatever part of United Kingdom they may be dispatched, instead of e former rates, which varied according to the distance e letters were conveyed to Falmouth. Single letters for the ove destinations in the Mediterranean, if specially dirted '*viâ Marseilles*,' will be liable to an uniform Brish rate, wherever they may be posted, of 10d., and the rench rate of 1s. 10½d., in all 2s. 8½d.; and letters for the ast Indies by the same route will be liable, in addition those rates, to the further charge of 1s. single—[for a ngle letter to India, *viâ Marseilles*, 3s. 8½d. in all]—nd so on in propo tion."—*Atlas*, 3*d Sept.*

New War Steamer, "Semiramis."—We understand e East India Company's new war steam ship, "Semimis,," is fitting out in Blackwall Docks, and will leave bout the end of October (or latest by the 10th of Nov.) nder the command of Capt. Brucks, of the Indian navy n her passage to Bombay she will touch at Teneriffe, St. incents, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius nd Cochin. She is a fine vessel of 720 tons, and of 3:0 horse power. The difficulties and delays in the shipment of coal at the various points of touching, which occurred to the "Atalanta" and "steamers, will be obviated in his instance, an agent having been already sent out to make the requisie preparation; and it is fully expected through the knowledge derived from the voyages of Captains Campbell and Grant in the last mentioned steamers, as well as from the talent and experience of the commander of the "Semiramis, that she will reach Bombay in eighty days.—*Atlas, September* 17.

PORTUGAL.

DEFEAT OF THE CHARTERISTS.

Important intelligence has arrived from Lisbon, with advices to the 27th ult. We subjoin the details from the official documents and the private correspondence announcing the termination of the contest :—

(From the *Diario* of the 25th of September.)

"Northern division of operations.

"To his Excellency Viscount Bobeda.

"Most Excellent Senhor—The rebels being desirous of covering and protecting the march of their artillery, this morning took up a position in frop t of Ruivaes, with the view of disputing the passage of our troops, who were so closely pressing them, moving in two columns, one by the high road, the other by a mountain path. At nine A. M. my columns were formed and I directed Brigadier General Mendez, with his brigade of infantry, consisting of the 9th, 10th, 13th, and Municipal Guard of Lisbon, to make a long detour, by which flank movement he obtained a height which completely commanded those occupied by the enemy, virtually turned their left flank, and took them in the rear. I then gave orderto attack the enemy's left, and which movement the most gallant Viscount Sa da Bandeira volunteered to direct, and assisted me much with his personal exertions and able counsel. The troops precipitated themselves in the most gallant style upon the right of the enemy's positions, and notwithstanding they were most determinedly defended, the ardour of our troops carried them in a moment, cut through their centre, and swept all away that opposed them. At this moment Brigadier Mendez appeared, and the action became general, our advance consisting of Colonel Musquita's brigade and the 6th cavalry When the rebels perceived that their ranks was turned, and their rear threatened, they instantly abandoned their positions, and dispersed in all directions; the fugitives were constantly harassed by our Cacadores. Three stand of colours were taken, and twelve officers were made prisoners, amongst them Colonel Govea. More than 400 have returned to our ranks, quantities of arms and ammunition have fallen into our hands, and five officers have come over to us; such has been the result of this brilliant affair. All our troops conducted themselves with a valour never to be exceeded, and notwithstanding that all performed prodigies of bravery, I cannot avoid remarking the gallant conduct of the Viscount Sa da Bandeira, Colonel Costa, Colonel Fonteuro, commanding the advance, Brigadier Mendez, commanding the 1st brigade, Colonel Musquita, the 2d, and Major Albina Pimente, of the cavalry, and other Commanders of corps, as well as other individuals named in the enclosed list, which I also beg leave to recommend. Our loss in killed and wounded does not exceed 50; including in the number the Adjutant of the 2d Cacadores and four other commissioned officers. God preserve your Excellency.

"Head-quarters, Campos, Sept. 18. Viscount Das Antas.

"The rebels are marching in the direction of Chaves, in a state of the greatest consternation and disorder. The road is strewed with broken muskets, torn knapsacks, and other articles belonging to the soldiers, many of whom have abandoned the ranks and fled to their homes; already to day 2 officers and 17 soldiers have passed over to us, and they assure me that the division of the rebels has already lost more than one half its force. I beg your Excellency to communicate this to Government.

"Viscount Das Antas.

"Head-quarters at Boticas, Sept. 19."

The following is a dispatch of the same :—

"Most Excellent Sir,—By copy No. 1, your Excellency will see the official communication of the Duke of Terceira and the Marquis Saldanha, dated this day at Chaves, received by the hand of Francisco Damasio Roussado Gorjao, who came with a flag of truce; and No. 2 shows the answer I returned, trusting that it will meet the approbation of her Majesty. To-morrow I march upon Chaves to encounter the remnant of the revolutionary forces, my soldiers burning with the desire of attacking them, and at once putting an end to the disturbers of the public peace.

(No. 1.)

"Viscount Das Antas."

"Head-quarter at Chaves, Sept. 19.

"Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir,—Being convinced that the liberty of Portugal could not be permanently secured except under the regimen of the constitutional charter induced us to take up arms in favour of the same; we had entertained the flattering hope that all those who contributed to the establishment of the charter in this land under the command of Don Pedro would have joined us in its re-establishment, and that we should not be compelled to spill the blood of our countrymen. It was with this desire that we were induced to put an end to the engagement on the 28th with the Baron de Bomfim in a manner which, in consequence of our unlimited good faith, became afterwards prejudicial to us. That same desire induced us to unite ourselves as soon as possible with the forces that defended the charter in the Minho, in order to see if, rather than shed blood, we could, in an amicable conference with your Excellency, settle the contest as brothers. Unhappily a conflict took place yesterday, even yesterday blood was spilt, but our wishes are to prevent its further effusion, With that object in view, having this day united the forces we brought with us with those already in the province, we address your Excellency in order to request a personal interview, in which, without effusion of blood or destruction of our comrades, we may be enabled, with honour to ourselves, to put a stop to the misery which surrounds us, and which, unfortunately, our common enemies rejoice at, and of which the nation and the army are the victims. We have to request of your Excellency an answer per bearer, appointing a time and place. God preserve your Excellency.

"Duke of TERCEIRA.

"Marquis SALDANHA.

"His Excellency Viscount Das Antas."

(No. 2.)

"Head-quarters in Boticas, Sept. 19.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the dispatch which your Excellencies have just forwarded to me, upon the subject of which I have to reply as follows:—The question actually at issue in Portugal has been submitted to the trial of arms, which has terminated in favour of the cause I defend with the division under my command. The question of stopping the further effusion of blood rests with your Excellencies, upon your Excellencies agreeing to the preliminary of any arrangement that may be entered into that the forces under your Excellencies' command shall immediately submit themselves to her Majesty's Government, laying down their arms—the only terms I can admit of.

"Viscount DAS ANTAS.

"To their Excellencies the Duke of Terceira and Marquis Saldanha.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH FROM THE CITY OF OPORTO TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF WAR, FROM THE COMMANDER OE THE THIRD MILITARY DIVISION, DATED SEPT. 23.

"On the 20th inst. the rebels surrendered themselves upon the following conditions :—The whole of the forces to be at the disposal of her Majesty's Government; the revolutionary chiefs to leave the kingdom; the officers to be struck off the Army List, to receive pay as regulated by the tariff of 1790. The above extends to those of Valenca and the other revolted districts.

"FRANCISCO TELLES DE SAMPAIO.

"Capitulation of the Charterists.—The following is the text of this document, the substance of which was yesterday given briefly, from a telegraphic dispatch, in the intelligence from Portugal :—

Art. 1. All the troops that are under the orders of the Duke de Terceira and the Marquis de Saldanha remain immediately, at the disposal of her Majesty the Queen's Government, and this is to be understood not only in respect of the troops united at Chaves, but equally those of Valença, and other troops or individuals that have revolted in any part of the kingdom of Portugal or its dominions.

Art. 2. The Portuguese officers, of whatever rank, who were not principals in the revolt, will retain their honours and posts lawfully acquired, and will receive their pay according to the tariff (or table) of 1790; but these officers will not be considered as forming part of the effective army.

Art 3. The officers that were known as principals in the revolt, or put themselves in any place at the head of the movement against the institutions proclaimed in September, will be obliged to leave Portugal. In case the Government does not allow these officers their rank lawfully acquired, it will nevertheless grant them the pay of their respective ranks according to the above-named tariff.

Art. 4. Are considered of the number of principals in the revolt, the superior officers and the commanders of the corps of the 2d brigade forming the auxiliary division to Spain, as well as those officers of the said corps who publicly and decidedly induced the brigade to revolt.

Art. 5. What is established by the foregoing articles is extended to the officers taken prisoners.

Art. 6. The commanders of regiments will immediately name an officer from each regiment, to deliver up all articles belonging to the Government that are under the charge of the said commanders.

Art. 7. All officers of the corps assembled at Chaves will march out to-day to the neighbouring towns, excepting those that shall be named in virtue of the preceding article.

Art. 8. This day, at six o'clock in the evening, the non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and others of the above-named troops, will form in line outside the gates of the town, awaiting the orders of General Viscount Das Antas, being united to them the officers named according to the 5th article.

(Signed) Jose Felic. Da Silva Costa, Martinho Joze Dias Azedo,
(Signed) Approved Viscount Das Antas.
Viewed Saldanha,

Camp, near Casas Novas, Sept. 20. Duque da Terceira.

In the name of her Majesty the Queen, as her Majesty's Lieutenant of the northern provinces of the kingdom, I approve of the agreement concluded between the Viscount das Antas and the Duke da Terceira and the Marquis de Saldanha, with the condition, that the officers who choose to avail themselves of the favour granted shall make their declarations in writing till the 21st day of October of the present year, to the commanders of the military divisions belonging to the towns of their residence.

Chaves, Sept. 20. (Signed) Sa da Bandeira.

—*Courier.*

(*From the Galignani's Messenger, Oct.* 6.)

Portuguese Insurrection.—We perceive that the movement in favour of the Charter of Don Pedro, which for some time promised so succesful a result, has for the present failed. We can understand that in a country devastated and exhausted as Portugal has been by civil wars, a considerable portion even of those classes most disposed in themselves to adhere to a moderate and constitutional system of government may be unable or disinclined to make further sacrifices in support of a cause which has already cost all classes so much. An active and unscrupulous democracy, possessed of the powers and resources of Government, has, it appears, been too strong for the limited means possessed by the few brave men who volunteered to take up the cause of Constitutional Monarchy. Notorious Miguelites have been accepted without scruple as allies of the ultra-Liberal Constitutionalists, and the Clubbists and their ministerial allies are for the present triumphant. They will do well, however, to make a prudent and temperate use of their victory. Let them take advantage of the brief repose afforded them to settle the Constitution, now about to come again under discussion, upon a moderate basis;—let them remember that there are other parties in the country to be consulted besides the mob leaders and mob journals of the Metropolis; let them expel from among them all bloodthisty notions of vengeace upon fallen adversaries; let them look, in brief, to the permanent welfare and contentment of Portugal, and not to the ephemeral interests and paltry gratification of a party. Unless the acts of the party now in the ascendant in Portugal are moved by this spirit, we foresee that the contest, thus suddenly terminated, will be ere long again renewed; public discontent will never be without a banner under which to display itself. Their country, to which, whatever an anti-English faction may say, we sincerely wish well, will be the perpetual victim of the selfishness of its rulers, and the ruin, towards which it appears latterly to have made no small progress, will be decisively and finally consummated.—Chronicle)

SPAIN.

A letter from Bayonne of the 1st mentions the arrival of a courier from Madrid, bringing, however, no fresher intelligence than that of the 26th ult., after the departure of the mail for Paris on the 30th; and by the same means news from Saragossa of the 28th had also come to hand. According to the *Madrid Gazette* of the 26th; the retaking of Valladolid was known in the capital, and General Carondelet must ere now have been joined by General Lorenzo with a strong division. This junction was expected to embarrass Zariateguy, who was known to be without any cavalry or artillery. Espartero had prevented Don Carlos from continuing his movement to the left, and had compelled him to retire to the mountains, at the foot of which is Silvate Siguenza, whence he appeared disposed to gain the Sierra de Soria.—According to the last accounts from Saragossa, Cabarero's troops were in the villages of Munebraga and Viluena, and were pursued by Colonel Fernandez, at the head of some troops which had been detached from the garrison of Calatayud.—At Pampeluna, contrary to general expectation, the elections appear likely to turn in favour of the moderate party. It is thought that Gen. Cordova will be elected.

The report mentioned lately, in some of the foreign journals, of an intrigue being on foot to marry the "Innocent Isabel" of Spain to the young Duke of Aumate, one of the sons of the King of the French, gains some degree of consistence from the rumour having been distinctly alluded to by Arguelles in the Cortes, for the purpose of protesting against the policy that could dictate such a match, without calling forth a word of contradiction of the part of any Member of the Spanish Government. From that circumstance is may be fairly inferred that the report of such a matrimonial speculation being on foot is not altogether groundless. Whether it will ripen into a reality is another question. If it should, the treaty of marriage will, of course, only be auxiliary to another treaty to secure the intervention of a French army in "settling" the affairs of Spain, which intervention will be so managed as to settle the affairs of that country in the most effectual manner for reducing it to the condition of a province of France. Thus all the British blood that his been shed, all the British good that has been expended in Spain, during the stupid and disgraceful Whig non-intervention war, will have been squandered only for the purpose of opening a new road to Lords Philippe for the indulgence of his personal ambition, and the aggrandisement of his family. If on the other hand, the speculation fails, there will be officials denials, of its ever having been entertained. But of this we are quite certain, that Louis Philippe will never agree to any proposition of direct military interference in Spain unless for some substantial consideration. The bait of family aggrandisement is probably the most aluring one that could be offered him, and, should he swallow it, he will pay dearly for the vain ambition of the alliance. if his warlike enterprises in Spain should not be conducted with greater ability, and attended by a better fortune, than those of our own incapable Government. French policy has now undoubtedly the upper hand in Spain. English influence is gone—shattered to pieces, and annihilated like the English legion. A French party is now predominant at Madrid, and once more there is a talk of French intervention. We say again that no such intervention will take place unless Louis Phillippe obtains a substantial consideration. He would no doubt, like to possess himself of Spain, and make it another Belgium by placing one of his family on the throne. But then he cannot do this without obtaining the consent of the Autocrat of Russia, with whom we believe him to have in secret a better understanding, and a more intimate and confidential alliance, than he has with the English Government. Will the Autocrat, who affects to be favourable to the claim of Don Carlos, give that consent? We have no doubt that the Russian Autocrat, the trechery of whose *finessing* friendship even the King of Holland experienced, would throw Don Carlos overboard to-morrow to secure the assistance of France in carrying on his ambitious projects in the East. English power and English commerce have long since excited the jealousy and stimulated the rival exertions of the Russian Government. We pointed out this tendency of the Russian policy years ago, and we have seen our opinions frequently repeated since in quarters where they formerly met with no acceptance. We did our duty in raising a warning voice against the designs of Russia before events had made them as manifest as they are at present. The country will do well to place as little reliance upon the sincerity of Louis Phillippe's friendship as upon that of the crafty and ambitious Nicholas.—(Herald.)

We have no later advices from Madrid to-day than yesterday, but we have some details. The elections for the capital were proceeding with the most perfect order and in complete tranquillity. Some credit was given to the report that Espartero had gained a considerable advantage over the Carlists, which contributed to the peace of the capital.

Our letters from Paris give nearly all the news which is in circulation in that capital. We have only to add that the report of dissentions amongst the Ministers is repeated. M. Mole is said to be inclined to strengthen his Ministry by the parliamentary talents of Thiers, while M. Montalivet, and Louis Philippe himself, prefer M. Guizot. M. Thiers is said to have been anxious to procure the appointment of Ambassador to Rome, which was refused by Louis Philippe, who is now much alienated from M. Thiers.—*Courier September* 30.

Cholera.—At Rome, on the 29th ult., there were 366 new cases and 217 deaths; and on the 30th, 357 cases and 211 deaths. Among the latter were stated to be a dignitary of the church, M. Chigi, the Duke de Fiano, and Count Virginio Cenci Bolognetti. Rome presented the gloomiest aspect; the schools and tribunals were closed, and the inmates of most houses had shut themselves up, and ceased all intercourse with their neighbours. The disease had invaded the Quirinal Palace and several convents, and, in aggravation of the general alarm, some members of the medical profession had refused to attend the sick. The Princess of Savoy-Carignan and Duchess de Chigui were among its victims. The Official *Giornale delle due Sicilie* of the 19th avows that the cholera's havoc at Palermo has been appalling; 30,000 persons have died of it in that city, the population of which, formerly reckoned at 120,000, is now reduced to 90,000. So great was the mortality that the, dead bodies were latterly suffered to lay in the streets, and during twenty-days the town was a prev to the cholera, famine, pillage, and assassination.—*Atlas Sept* 17.

AMERICA.

A private letter from New York, of the 8th ult., adverting to Mr. Van Buren's Message, says:—"My opinion is that he will succeed in carrying his plan of a specie currency. Many suppose that it will bring ruin to every man, but the resources of the country are so great, that we can suffer much, and yet speedily recover from the pressure. The progress of the change from bad to better is already perceptible. This is seen in the general practice of economy by all men, and the excursions of pleasure have seldom been so few as in this summer. All kinds of crops have been abundant, and the southern states have planted more grain than usual, so as to make them less dependent upon the northern and western states. There seems no disposition in the southern and western states to evade payment of their debts to us, though they will of course require time." There is not to be found, however, in any of the private letters very sanguine expectations of the speedy discharge of the debts due from the merchants of New York to the American houses in London.—(Times.) *Oct.* 4.

Russian Steam Ship.—On Monday the new steam vessel the Colchis was cleared out of the City Canal at Blackwall. She was built in the yard of Messrs. Fearnall and Fletcher for the Russian government, and is intended as an armed steamer to sail on the Black Sea. She will be fitted up with three guns of large calibre, besides swivels and small arms. The Colchis is a very handsome craft, with a round stern in length, 165 feet over all. She is 450 tons burthen; and will be fitted up with two engines of 60 horse power.—*Ibid.*

Unexampled Rapidity.—The rapidity with which the Government express was carried with the President's message, to all the chief cities in America, deserves a record. That to Philadelphia and New York is unparalleled, perhaps, in the history of the world. The express left Washington at twelve o'clock, reached Philadelphia (145 miles) at six; and New York (242 miles), at three minutes before eleven; thus performing the whole distance in ten hours and fifty-seven minutes. Seventy-four miles of railroad between Baltimore and Wilmington was travelled *in one hour and fifty five minutes*..(*Chronicle.*)

Juan Fernandez.—A paragraph has been going the round of the papers, stating that this island, rendered celebrated from being generally believed to have been the spot on which Defoe placed Robinson Crusoe, had disappeared, A gentleman, well accquainted with the west coast of South America, states that there is not the slightest truth in the statement, the island having been seen, as usual, by seafaring men recently arrived from the Pacific. —(Globe.)

Passengers to India.

Per "Richmond." for Bengal [sailed August 12]—Mrs. Williamson and five Misses Williamson, family of Major Williamson, Bengal Army; Captain Stewart, B. Army; A. Macdonald, esq; R. Tidmarsh, esq; D. Macdonald, esq. all merchants; Monsieur J. Brazier.

Per "Broxbournbury," for Bengal (sailed August 7)—Mrs, Nicolson; Mrs. Colvin; Mr. Marshman; Mrs. Rose; Misses Davidson. Robinson. Ferris, and Kirkman; Messrs. Garrett. Cheek, Galloway, and Munro; and several missionaries from the London Missionary Society.

Per "Sesostris" for Cape, Madras, and Bengal (sailed August 8th)—Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Graelinger, Messrs. Kevin, Mertin Cadogan, and Wood.

Per "Scotia." for Bengal—Col. Ogilvie and two Misses Ogilvie; Captain and Mrs. Montgomerie; Captain and Mrs. Guyon, 31stB. N. I,; Misses Tweedle, Ferrier, Boldero; Mr. White; Dr. Sweedle; Mr, Wilson. surgeon; Mr. Stevens; two Masters Wagentreiber.

Per "True Briton," for Madras [sailed Aug. 27]—Col. Breton, H. M. S.; Col. Herbert, M. army; Major and Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Mitchell; Capt. and Mrs. Young; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, C. S. Mrs. Chalmers; Capt. Simpson, M. cavalry; Capt. Nott; Lieut. Mackenzie; Messrs. Stone, St. Aubin, and Smith.

Per "Carnatic," for Bombay,]sailed Aug. 19—Mrs. Col. Valiant, Mrs, Dr. Burnes, Mrs. Major Barnes, Mrs. Mylne, Misses M. and E. Valiant, Voyle, Reynolds and Walker, Dr. J, Burnes, K, H., Bombay army. Mr. Mylne, Ensign Dickenson, Mr. Valiant, cadet.

Per "Thomas Grenville," for Bengal [sailed A8august] Mrs. Col. Hunter, and four children. Mrs. C. Smith, Miss Boyes, Mrs. Griffin, Misses Lloyd, Mills, Royes, and Faithful, Captain Griffin, Dr. Turner, Messrs, Blackburn, Trever, Bordelio, Loveday, and Mackenzie; Col. Tuite, Lieuts. Jones, Smith, Barnes, Hollingsworth, Cookes, Roche, and Adams, H. M. 2d Light Dragoons; Lieut Mackinnon, Mitchell, Routh, Smith, Wood, and Sweetenham, H, M. 16th Lancers.

Per "Cornwall" for Bengal [sailed August 10]—Colonel and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Goldie, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Stewart, Misses Nash, Major Anderson, Lieut. Ramsay, 25th B. N. I. Mr, Farre, Dr. Turnbull, Messrs, Field, Grant, M'Farlane, Burkingyoung, Bolt, Dick, and Theroulde.

Per "Barretto, Jun." for Madras [sailed August 28]—Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Smith, Miss Waters, two Misses Dobbs, Mr. Waters, Captains Smith and Moore, Messrs. Atkinson, Menares, and Warde, For Madeira Dr. and Miss Tyser.

Per "Lady Flora," for Madras—Capt. and Mrs Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Wynter, Capt. and Mrs. Griffith Capt. and Mrs. Fisher, Miss Whannell, Rev. Mr. Lewis, Messrs. Clogstone, Fairtlough, Budd, Parker, Chapman,, Braine.

Per "Marion, to Bengal—Colonel Dundas and family; Major Thomson. 31st B. N. I.; Capt. Andrews; Bird, 12th N, I.; Messrs. Sturgis, Patullo, Playfair, Mackey, Symons,

Per "Exmouth," for Bengal—Lieut.-Col and Mrs. Cheape; Mrs. Major Warner; Capt. and Mrs. Fitzgerald; Misses Plowden; Miss Graham; Capt. Williams, 70th B. N. I.; Mrs. Dunbar; Assistant Surgeon Spry, M. D.; Mr. Gray, and Mr. Hockley.

Per "Madagascar," for Madras and Bengal—Antonio Pereira, Esq., Mrs. Pereira, six Misses Pereira, Captain and Mrs. Col. Godby, Mrs. Montgomery, Miss Godby, Misses Griffiths, Satchwell, and Locke, Lieut Halliday. Ensign Cary, Mr. Forbes, Captain L'Estrange, Lieuts. Montgomery, Wade, and Wood, Ensigns Campbell and Brockman; 103 soldiers H. M. S.

Per "London," for Bengal—Major and Mrs. Kingston; Mr. and Mrs. Blake; Mrs. Rose; Mr. and Mrs. Teale; Mrs. Halford, Misses Durham, Smith, and Johnston; three Misses Bower; Captain Balders, in charge of troops; Captain Barrett and son; Ensign Gray; Rev. T. Wybrow; Messrs. Partos, Henderson, Parbury, and French; two Messrs. Beamland; Masters Turnbull, and Lesley.

Per "Boyne," for Bombay—Mrs. Colonel Wood; Mrs. Richardson; Mr. and Mrs. Stockley; Misses Orton, E. Orton, and Mant; Mr. Fagan.

"Per Mount Stuart Elphinstone," for Bengal—Colonel and Mrs. Thackwell, Miss Thackwell, Miss Maxwell, Major Sleade, Captain and Mrs. Cormack, 2 Misses Cormack, Captain Hale, Lieuts. Forbes, and Unet, Cornets Sullivan and Wylde, Dr. Henderson, Mr. George Hedlin, V. S. Mr. Cole.

Per "Lord Hungerford," for Bengal—Hon. Mrs. Dalzel, Mrs. Pennington, Mrs. Lushington, Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Butter, Mrs. Turnbull, Misses Turnbull, Shakespeare, Maclean, Patten, and Bowen, 2 Misses McLeod, 2 Misses M'Kenzie, Captain Burnett, Messrs. Currie, Lushington, Dalrymple, Mayne, and M'Kenzie.

Per "Robert Small," for Bengal—Mrs. Remington and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Hatterton, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Miss Grant, 2 Misses Pigou, 2 Misses Bowen, Misses Richards and Richardson, Colonel Williamson, Major Blyth, Major Clements Lieut. M'Adam, Lieut. Strong, Ensign Parker, Messrs M'Kenzie, Beaufort, Rogers Carter, Bonatee.

DEATSH

Europe.—May 11—In the north of England, Captain T. Graham, 2d or grenadier regt. Bombay N. I. Sept. 4 At his residence, 23, Cadogan place, Major General R. Lewis, 4th Bombay N. I.

At Sea.—April 30, on board the "Bolton," on the passage from India, Lieut. G. E. Walker. Madras 28th N. I.—April 13, on board the "Robarts," on the pasaage to England, Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Beatson, 7th L. C., late Commissary Ceneral Bengal army.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 1.

2d Dragoon Guards—Captain H. Boys, from the 12th Foot, to be paymaster, vice J. Davis, who retires upon half-pay.

80th Foot—Lieut T. B. Hunt, from the 97th Foot, to be paymaster, vice J. Grant, who retires upon half-pay.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, July 31.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieut. E. Maberly to be first lieut, vice Marlay, deceased.

Ordnance Medical Department—Temporary Assistant Surgeon J. S. Little to be assistant surgeon, vice Page, deceased; Temporary Assistant Surgeon J. Macintosh, M. D. to be assistant surgeon, vice Nelson, promoted.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 4.

4th Dragoon Guards—T. O. W. Coster, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Prendergast, whose appoint ment has not taken place.

3d Light Dragoons—Captain J. B. Gough, from the 23d Foot, to be captain, by purchase, vice Tucker, who retires.

14th ditto—Lieut. J. Henderson to be captain by purchase, vice Thornhill, who retires; Cornet I. Cornock to be lieut. by purchase vice Henderson; W. Faber, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Cornock.

12th Foot—Captain J. H. Stirke, from half pay unattached, to be captain, vice Boys, appointed paymaster to the 2d Dragoon Guards; Staff Assistant-Surgeon W. Dick, M. D. to be assistant surgeon.

19th ditto—Lieut G. R. Langley, from half-pay 20th Foot, to be lieut, vice R. Stansfield, who exchanges.

23d ditto—Lieut. J. L. Phillips, to be captain, by purchase, vice Gough, appointed to the 3d Light Dragoons; Second Lieut. E. Battye to be first lieut., by purchase, vice Phillips; Hon. F. J. R. Villiers, to be second lieut. by purchase, vice Battye.

26th ditto—Ensign Hon. W. G. Osborne to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Robson, whose promotion has not taken place; Ensign J. M'Donnell, from half-pay Nova Scotia Fencibles, to be ensign, vice Osborne.

27th ditto—Ensign Hon. C. T. S. Foster to be lieut. by purchase, vice Smith, who retires? H. Stapylton, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Foster.

34th ditto—Captain G. Ruxton to be major, by purchase, vice Tew, who retires; Lieut J. H. Mathews to be captain, by purchase, vice Ruxton; Ensign F. H Lang to be lieut. by purchase, vice Mathews; Lieut. G. Harford to be adjutant, vice Mathews, promoted.

49th ditto—Assistant-Surgeon C. Flyter, from the 69th Foot, to be assistant surgeon, vice Campbell, deceased.

51st ditto—Lieut. J. Gates, from half pay 20th Foot, to be lieut. vice G. H. J. Leigh, who exchanges; T. Bartlett, gent, to be assistant surgeon.

59th ditto—Lieut. E. J. Taylor, from the half pay 51st Foot, to be lieut. vice F. Baring, who exchanges.

67th ditto—Lieut. Hon. W. S. Lascelles, from half pay 51st Foot, Guards, to be lieut., vice Macpherson, promoted; Ensign J. V. Kemble to be lieut, by purchase vice Lascelles, who retires; A. Drury, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kemble.

71st ditto—Gentleman Cadet F. G. Scott, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Alton, whose appointment has not taken place.

74th ditto—Lieut. A. Donnelan, from half pay 46th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Macpherson, promoted; Ensign G. W. Fordyce to be lieut., by purchase, vice Donnelan, who retires; W. B. Mein, gent, to be ensign by purchase vice Fordyce; Staff Assistant Surgeon R, Hopkins, M. D. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Paterson, deceased.

91st ditto—G. Grant, gent to be ensign, by purchase, vice Forbes, promoted.

95th ditto—Ensign J. R. Fort to be lieut. by purchase, vice Sparke, who retires; J. Fitz Thomas Dennis, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Ford.

Royal African Colonial Corps—Ensign W. Macpherson, from the 54th Foot, to be lieut, without, purchase vice Spiller, deceased.

HOSPITAL STAFF—J. Shirrets, gent. to be assistant surgeon to the forces, vice R. Hopkins, appointed to the 74th Foot.

MEMORANDA.—The name of the gentleman appointed to an ensigncy in the 25th Foot, on the 14th ult., is Ogilvy, and not Ogilvie.

The date of the promotion of Lieut. H. Rolles to be captain in the 51st Foot is 15th, and not 14th July, 1837, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 14th ult.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the 14th (or the King's) regiment of Light Dragoons to bear on its standards and appointments, in addition to any other badges or device heretofore granted, the word "Douro" in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the regiment at the passage of the Douro, on the 12th of May, 1809.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 8.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Ensign and Lieutenant A. Cox to be lieutenant and captain, by purchase, vice Beresford, who retires; R. P. Dawson, gent., to be ensign and lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cox.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Colonel J. Fremantle to be lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice F. M. Millman, who retires upon half-pay Unattached; Captain and Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Shawe to be major, with the rank of colonel, by purchase, vice Fremantle; Lieut. Colonel A. Du Bourdieu, from the half-pay Unattached, to be captain vice Shawe; Lieutenant and Captain Honourable J. Hope to be captain and lieutenant colonel, by purchase, vice Du Bourdieu, who retires; Lieutenant and Adjutant D. M. Chisholm to have the rank of lieutenant and captain; Ensign and Lieutenant S. R. Conroy to be lieutenant and captain, by purchase, vice Hope; E. H. Russell, gent, to be ensign and lieutenant, by purchase, vice Conroy.

MEMORANDUM.—The half-pay of the undermentioned officers has been cancelled from the dates set against their names, inclusive, they having accepted commuted allowances for their commissions viz.:—Captain W. H. Bacohus, half-pay 1st Provisional Battalion of Militia from June, 17, 1837; Ensign L. Reden, half-pay 1st Light Infantry Battalion King's German Legion, from August 8, 1837.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 11.

Coldstream Guards—Hon. V. Dawson to be ensign and lieutenant, by purchase, vice Russell, whose appointment has not taken place.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Colonel J. Aitchison to be lieut.-colonel, by purchase. vice D. Mercer, who retires upon half-pay unattached; Colonel W. H. Scott, to be major, by purchase. vice Aitchison; Lieut.-Colonel J. O. Glover, from half-pay unattached, to be captain, vice Scott; Lieut. and Captain J. G. Robinson to be captain and lieut.-colonel, by purchase, vice Glover, who retires. Ensign and Lieut. R. Moorsom to be lieut. and captain, by purchase. vice Robinson; Ensign C. A. Berkeley, from the 11th Foot, to be ensign and lieut. by purchase, vice Moorsom.

11th Foot—G. D. Osborn, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Berkeley, appointed to the Scots Fusilier Guards.

12th ditto—Lieut. E. Walhouse, to be captain, by purchase, vice Bayley, who retires; Ensign T. A. Gerrard, to be lieut. by purchase vice Welhouse, who retires.

14th ditto—Lieut. D. M'Phee, from half-pay 79th Foot, to be lieut. vice Hon. B. C. Yelverton, who exchanges.

22d ditto—T. L. P. Moore, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Stewart, who retires.

28th ditto—W. Postlethwaite, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Macdonnell, who retires.

54th ditto—Gentleman Cadet P. L. G. Paget, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Macpherson, promoted in the Royal African Colonial Corps.

69th ditto—D. Edward, gent, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Flyter appointed to the 49th Foot,

74th ditto—Gentleman Cadet L. Coker, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Morris, deceased.

81st ditto—E. E. Sorell. gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Faulconer who retires.

83d ditto—Lieut. W. S. Durie, from the 94th Foot, to be lieut. vice Bowles who exchanges,

94th ditto—Lieut. F. W. Bowles, from the 83d Foot, to be lieut., vice Durie, who exchanges.

96th ditto—Lieut. G. Anderson to be captain, by purchase, vice Auldjo, who retires; Ensign B. H. Tarleton to be lieut. by purchase, vice Anderson; A. Fraser, gent., to be ensign by purchase, vice Tarleton.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. J. Watson, from the 38th Foot, to be captain, by purchase.

STAFF.—Col. C. H. Churchill, of the 31st Foot, to be quartermaster-general to the Queen's troops serving in the East Indies, vice Major-General Sir J. Dickson, K. C. B.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—To be Assistant Surgeons to the Forces—W. M'Caskill, M. D.; E. Robertson, M. D.; F. Roberts, gent., vice Dick, appointed to the 12th Foot.

MEMORANDUM.—Captain C. Beale, upon half-pay unattached, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an unattached company, he being about to become a settler in the colonies.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, AUGUST 8.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Captain T. A. Lethbridge to be adjutant, vice Smith retired,

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 22.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Cornet E. J. Power to be lieut. by purchase, vice Kenyon, who retires; H. Keown, gent to be cornet, by purchase, vice Power.

Scots Fusilier Guards—T. H. Powell, gent. to be ensign and lieut. by purchase, vice Tollemache, who retires.

1st Foot—Ensign E. R. Wetherall to be lieut. by purchase, vice Bridges, who retires; Ensign and Adjutant J. R. Heaton to have the rank of lieut.; Ensign D Lysons to be lieut. by purchase, vice Pilkington, who retires; W. G. Mangin, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wetherall; E. V. Kean, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Lysons.

12th ditto—Ensign J. Boyd to be lieut. by purchase, vice Phillips, who retires; W. Wilson, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Gerard, promoted; B. W. Gillman, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Boyd.

20th ditto—Lieut. E. Hill, from the 63d Foot, to be lieut. vice Eyre, who exchanges.

38th ditto—Ensign J. W. S. Smith to be lieut. without purchase, vice M'Leroth, deceased; Ensign D. O'Connell to be lieut. by purchase, vice Watson, promoted; Gentleman Cadet C. Frith, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice Smith; R. C. Sinclair, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice O'Connell.

41st ditto—Captain J. Simmons to be major, without purchase, vice May, whose promotion has not taken place; Lieut. J. G. Bedingfield to be captain, without purchase, vice May, deceased; Lieut. L. Tallan to be captain, vice Simmons; Ensign T. Burgh to be lieutenant, vice Tallan; Gentleman Cadet J. Mannin, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice Burgh.

57th ditto—Lieut. J. Moore, from the 2d Foot, to be paymaster, vice Green, deceased.

63d ditto—Lieut. G. Eyre, from the 20th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Hill, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. J. Roper to be captain, by purchase, vice Groves who retires; Second Lieut. A. Percy to be first lieutenant, by purchase, vice Roper; J. A. V. Kirkland, gent., to be second lieutenant, by purchase, vice Percy.

Hospital Staff.—Brevet Inspector-General J. Strachan, M.D. to be inspector-general of hospitals.

Memoranda.—The date of Lieut. Didden's commission in the 41st foot is the 5th June, 1837, and not 11th of July, 1837; Assistant-Surgeon J. Connell, of the 3d Light Dragoons, has been superseded for being absent without leave; Assistant-Surgeon L. Bowen, of the 2d Life Guards, has been superseded for being absent without leave.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 25.

2d Regiment of Life Guards—Captain W. S. Conway, from half-pay Unattached, to be captain, vice Hon. C. F. Berkeley, who exchanges.

14th Foot—Captain J. Watson, from half-pay Unattached to be captain, vice A. Ormsby, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

28th ditto—Ensign H. D. Smart to be lieut. by purchase, vice Irving, who retires; G. Gravatt, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Smart.

46th ditto—Ensign A. G. Vesey to be lieut. by purchase, vice Jesse, promoted; E. J. D. Moffatt, gent, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Vesey.

52d ditto—Ensign G. T. C. Napier to be lieut., by purchase, vice H. S. French, who retires; Hon. W. Pakenham to be ensign, by purchase, vice Napier.

72d ditto—Lieut. C. Moylan to be adjutant, vice Adair, promoted.

75th ditto—Captain W. Jesse, from half-pay unattached, to be captain, vice C. A. Young, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

78th ditto—Lieut. H. J. Lloyd, from half-pay 38th Foot, to be lieut. vice Beales, promoted; Ensign R. Shields to be lieut. by purchase, vice Lloyd, who retires; T. H. Fletcher, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Shields.

82d ditto—Captain W. Newhouse, from half-pay unattached, to be captain, vice T. G. Castieau, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. W. W. Jesse, from the 46th Foot, to be captain of infantry, by purchase.

MEMORANDUM.—Brevet Major W. Russell, upon half-pay 31st Foot, has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an Unattached company, he being about to become a settler in New South Wales.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, AUGUST 22.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieut. H. G. Ross to be first lieut. vice Freeman, deceased.

MEMORANDUM.—Surrey Yeomanry Cavalry—The commission of C. Taylor, gent, dated May 31, is that of cornet.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 15.

13th Light Dragoons—Capain T. P. Lang to be major, without purchase, vice Taylor, deceased; Lieut. G. Manners to be captain, vice Lang; Cornet J. H. Gray to be lieut. vice Manners; Cornet and Adjutant C. Floyd to have the rank of lieut.; W. H. Rosser, gen. to Cornet, vice Gray.

14th ditto—Regimental Sergeant-Major W. Clarke to be quartermaster, vice J. Hougthon, who retires upon half-pay.

15th ditto—Captain J. Carnegie, from the half-pay of the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice G. P. Rose, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Lieut. G. W. Key to be captain, by purchase, vice Carnegie, who retires Cornet J. B. Pilgrim to be lieut. by purchase, vice Key.

2d Foot—Ensign T. A. Nixon to be lieut. without purchase, vice Walton, deceased; Gentleman Cadet T. Addison, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Nixon.

7th ditto—Ensign W. P. M. Talbot, from the 35th Foot, to be lieut. by purchase, vice Lowe, who retires.

8th ditto—I. A. Blake, gent. to be assistant-surgeon. vice Anderson, deceased.

25th ditto—Lieut. S. Wells, to be captain, by purchase, vice Laye, who retires; Ensign S, P. Peacocke, to be lieut. by purchase, vice Wells; T. R. Conolly, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Peacoke.

34th ditto—A. C. Robertson, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Lang, promoted.

33th ditto—R. O. Travers, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Talbot, promoted in the 7th Foot.

43d ditto—Ensign J. C. Coote, to be lieut. by purchase, vice Priestly, who retires; Lorp F. G. C. G. Lennox, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Coote; Lieut. H. W. Paget to be adjutant, vice Priestly, who resigns.

56th ditto—Brevet Major P. S. Norman, to be major, without purchase, vice Wilson, deceased; Lieut. B. P. Ince, to bo be captain, without purchase, vice Strachey, deceased; Lieut. B Walmsley, to be captain, without purchase, vice Norman; Ensign R. W. Lacy, from the 84th Foot, to be lieut. vice Ince.

68th ditto—Lieut. J. Parkinson to be captain, by purchase, vice Flint, who retires; Ensign H. Blount to be lieut. by purchase, vice Parkinson; P. C. S. Grant, gent, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Blount.

77th ditto—Staff Assistant-Surgeon J. Drope M'Illree, to be assistant-surgeon.

8th ditto—Gent. Cadet C. F. Campbell, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Lacy, promoted in the 36th Foot.

99th ditto—Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Newland, to be quartermaster, vice P. Maitland, who retires upon half-pay.

HOSPITAL STAFF. Staff Surgeon A. Smith, M.D. from the half-pay, to be surgeon to the Forces, vice E. Burton, who retires upon half-pay. To be Assist,-Surgeons to the Forces Assistant-Surgeon L. Jameson, M. D. from the Rifle Brigade, vice M'Ilree, appointed to the 77th Foot; J. W. Sparrow, gent.; A. D. Taylor, gent. vice Gulliver, appointed to the Royal Horse Guards; F. H. Clark, gent. vice Calder, appointed to the 2d Life Guards.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 22.

17th Light Dragoons—Lieut. R. A. Houblon, from the 70th Foot to be Lieut. vice Mordaunt, who exchanges.

10th Foot—Gentleman Cadet H. B. Powell, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase vice D'Oyley, deceased.

23d ditto—Capt. R. E. Campbell, from the 23d Foot, to be captain, vice Bourchier, who exchanges.

26th ditto—Ensign C. Cameron to be lieut. without purchase, vice Heming, deceased; Ensign J. Wright, from the half-pay of the 16th Foot, to be ensign, vice Cameron; Quartermaster Sergeant J. Cumming to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wright, who retires.

50 ditto—Ensign W. H. Wright to be lieut. without purchase, vice Malcolm, deceased; Gentleman Cadet T. Dundas, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice Wright.

52d ditto—C. A. Denison, gent. to be ensign, by purchase vice Jones who retires.

61st ditto—Ensign W. M. De Butts to be lieut. without purchase, vice Shaw, deceased; Gentleman Cadet T. N. Dalton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice T. W. Waltern deceased; Sergeant Major G. I. Cary to be ensign, vice De Butts.

70th ditto—Lieut. J. Mordaunt from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be lieut. vice Houblon, who exchanges.

23d ditto—Capt. H. P. Bouchier, from the 23d Foot, to be captain, vice Campbell, who retires.

99th ditto—Lieut. W. Wallace to be captain, by purchase, vice Stephen, who retires; Ensign J. C. A. Dunbar to be lieut. by purchase, vice Wallace; C. E. Synge, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Dunbar.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Lieut. R. Macbeath, from the half pay Unattached, to be lieut. vice G. Hamilton, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies—Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Carline to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Huston, who exchanges.

HOSPITAL STAFF—Aasistant Surgeon J. S. Huston, M. D. from the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, to be Assistant Surgeon to the forces, vice Carline, who exchanges.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 29.

2d Dragoon Guards—Cornet and Adjutant F. Haviland to have the rank of lieutenant.

13th Light Dragoons—Lieut. W. Cathrey from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be lieut. without purchase, vice Ridge, promoted.

34th Foot—Lieut. J. S. Norris to be captain, by purchse, vice Brevet Major Fraser, who retires; Ensign F. Duff to be lieutenant. by purchase, vice Norris; Gent. Cadet C, F. Harvey, from the Royal Military College to be ensign, by purchase, vice Duff.

64st ditto—Ensign F. J. Stephens to be lieut. without purchase, vice Harkness, deceased; Gentleman Cadet W. R. Browne, from the Coyal Military College, to be ensign, vice Stephens.

63d ditto—Captain H. Croly, from the half-pay Unattached, to be captain, vice Lane, appointed paymaster; Captain R. Lane to be paymaster, vice Foster, appointed paymaster of a recruiting district.

93d ditto—Lieut. W. B. Ainslie to be captain, by purchase, vice Blachford, who retires: Ensign A. Agnew to be captain, by purchase, vice Ainslie; E. H. Blair, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, ; vice Agnew.

96th ditto—Lieut. J. Fowle, from the half-pay of the York Rangers, be to lieut., repaying the difference he received, vice Armstrong, promoted.

UNATTACHED.—To be captains, without purchase—Lieut. J. Armstrong, from the 99th Foot; Lieut. R. S. Ridge, from the 13th Light Dragoons.

BREVET.—Major R. Graves, on the half-pay unattached to be lieut. colonel in the army.

MEMORANDA.—The date of Ensign Cary's appointment in the first regiment, is the 21st of Sept, 1837, and not the 23d of that month, as formerly stated. The Christain name of Quartermaster Sheridan, of the 13th Foot, is Mark.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 1.—MEMORANDUM.—The half-pay of the undermentioned Officers has been cancelled from 1st inst., they having a commuted allowance for their commissions:—Deputy Surveyor J. Mould, Hospital Staff; Capt J. L. Pleyand, Watteville's Regiment; Lieut. H. Ruttan, incorporated Militia of Upper Canada.

OFFICE OF ORDNANRE, SEPT. 29.—Royal Artillery.—Sec. Capt. J. Somerville to be Adj., v. Cuppage, who res. Adjutancy only: First Lieut. F. Weller to be Sec. Capt. v. Poynter, dec.; Sec. Lieut. W. Bland to be First Lieut., v. Weller.

THE NAVY.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. P. Crozier, mate of the Royal George; Mr. C. R. Bamber, late of the Edinburgh, and Mr. Rowley (son of Sir Charles Rowley) are promoted to the rank of lieutenant; the latter gentleman has not yet passed his mathematical examination to qualify him for the rank; Commander W. Croker, Mr. H. William, surgeon, and Mr. E. Davies, assistant surgeon, to the Favourite; Lieut. R. F. King, to the Minden; Lieut. Lord H. Russell, Messrs. A. Cumming, H. Winthrop, J. B. Dickson, C. H. Hallett, E. M. Mathews, H. Bainbridge, W. Moorsom (from Excellent), and C. J. Hoffmeister, mates, Lord William Compton and the Hon. F. Kerr, midshipmen, and Mr. A. W. Lane, naval instructor, to the Melville; James A. Smith, Esq. (late secretary to Sir P. Halkett), to be secretary to Rear-Admiral Hon. G. Elliot; Commander T. Ogle, Lieuts, J. Gill, H. Lawrence, H. J. W. S. P. Galwey, and W. Barrie, Mr. W. Guthrie, surgeon, Messrs. George Sloan and G. Ball, assistant surgeons, Mr. R. Beecraft, acting master and pilot, and Mr. W. Harvey, second master and pilot, to the President; Lieut. C. de Courcy Ross to be flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Ross; Lieut. Hon. F. Hastings to the Hercules; Mr. B. Drury, mate to the Alligator; Mr. F. H. Stevens, mate to the Hyacinth; Mr. A. Paget, midshipman, from the Pique to the Pearl; Lieut. H. M. Ellicombe to the Pique, vice Lieut. E. Ommanney, appointed flag-lieutenant to Sir John Ommanney; Mr. W. Fisher, midshipman, from the Pearl to the Pique; Mr. R. Hall, midshipman, from the Donegal to the Castor; Lieut. Roepel to the Don Juan steam-packet; Lieut. Decourdeaux to a steam-packet to the employed between Falmouth and Gibralter; Mr. J. Gordon assistant surgeon, to the Lapwing packet; Mr. H. G. R. Page, assistant-surgeon, to the Donegal; Mr. J. Allen, additional assistant-surgeon, to the Britiannia.

Captain the Hon. R. S. Dundas, and Commander W. D. Puget, to the Melville, to which ship the following officers are re-appointed:—Lieuts. T. K. Sullivan, H. Harris, and H. Schomberg, Mr. J. M'Donald (master), Mr. I. Nott (surgeon), Mr. E. O'Maley (purser), Mr. G. Doak (assistant surgeon), Mr. J. Jeffrey (second master,) and Mr. J. Bedun (gunner), Captain Sir W. Elliot, C. B., to Royal Adelaide, vice Sykes; Lieut. W. J. William from the Hercules, vice Broadhead, Mr. C. F. Gorto (mate), Mr. J. M. Deas (assistant-surgeon), vice Cham bers, and Mr. T. Turner (addititional clerk), to Pique; Lieut. R. H. Bunbury, from the Minden, to be flag-lieutenant to the Hon. Admiral Bouverie; Lieut. W. E. Triscott, to the Pembroke; Lieut. J. Hogg and Mr. T. S. Copinger (mate), to the African steamer; Mr. G. Walker (mate), to the Edinburgh; Lieut. T. Edwards and Mr. G. C. Fowler (extra college mate), to the Alligator; and G. Heathcote, mate, and Mr. J. Allen, additional assistant surgeon, to Brittannia; Mr. James O M'Williams, surgeon, to Scout; Mr. H. G. R. Page, assistant surgeon of the Melville, to the Donegal; Lieut. G. M'Adam, to the Hercules; Mr. T. R. H. Thomson, hospital mate, to the Haslar; Mr. W. Comben, additional acting master, to the Victory, for the Fearless; Mr. J. Blackmore, mate, from the Minden to the Edinburgh; Mr. E. W. Paul, late second master of the Talbot, to the Redwing steamer at Liverpool; Mr. R. Singer, assistant clerk of the Pylades, to be clerk of that ship.

ROYAL MARINES.—First Lieut. D. A. Doratt, to the Minden; First Lieut. W. Lee, to the Pembroke; Lieut. G. C. Moore, of the Plymouth division. has been allowed to exchange with Lieut. H. Fleming, of the Portsmouth division.

Lieut. Marriott of the Edinburgh, and Lieut. Hocker of the Alligator (both of the Royal Marines) have exchanged ships; Mr. P. Comrie, surgeon, to the Hercules; Rev. J. Marshall, to the Pique; Mr. E. D. Ashe, mate, to the Excellent; Messrs. J. Paul, Michael de Courcy, and B. Cator, mates, and Messrs. E. Bremer and A. M. Baker, midshipmen, to the Alligator; Commander C. H. Scale to San Josef; Second Master G. J. Hodges to Saracen; Chaplain J. Coaker to Donegal; Assistant-Surgeons G. F. Munro and J. J. Mainish to Royal Adelaide.

The following midshipmen passed for lieutenauts at the Naval College, on Tuesday and Wednesday:—Mr. J. H. Sharpe, B. C. Crawford, H. Oakeley, G. Kerr, W. Ford, W. Butler, H. Bainbridge J. J. Mitchell (Castor), R. Bateman, E. W. Vansittart (Wellesley), and A Cumming (Melville)

Commander H. Puget and Lieut. Kenney, of the Edinburgh, to the Hercules; Lieut. B. Allen (to command), and Lieut. B. Jeffery, to the Thunderer, surveying vessel; Mr, Thomas Kerigan, Purser, to the Pique, vice Mr. William Brown, to the Melville; Mr. O'Maley to the Excellent, in the room of Mr. Maddock, who has been appointed Secretary to Rear Admiral Ross; Lieut. W. T. Eyre and J. Sankey; Mr. M. J. Tucker, Acting Master and Pilot, and Mr. J. Russell, Purser, to the Tyne; Mr. Gilldon, Purser; Messrs. H. L. Purdon, Parkhurst, and C. F. Hellyer, Mates; and Mr. Maddock, Midshipman, to the President; Mr. Charles Carter, Mate, and Mr. F. C. Herbert, Midshipman, to the Britannia; Mr. John Branch, Mate of the Wellesley; Mr Nelson Budd, volunteer of the first class, and Mr J. W. Hall, second Master, to the pique; Mr. J. R. Reid, Surgeon, Hyachinth; Mr. T. Welleson, Mate Excellent Mr. W King, Second Master, from the Pique, to the Melville; Mr. R. Pinnix, Second Master, to the Raven; Mr. G. J. Tyers, Schoolmaster, to the Edinburgh; Mr. G. S. Singir, to be clerk of the Pylades; Mr. J. Compton, is confirmed to the rank of Gunner of the Thunderer; Mr. E. Back, Clerk of the Blonde, has exchanged to the Basilisk; Mr. R. B. Condy, Boatswain, to Devonport Ordinary; Mr. W. Hull, Boatswain, and Mr. W. Ellis, Carpenter, to Tyne; Mr. Roberts, Carpenter, to Melville, as a fourth rate, vice Mr. G. Chirgwin, to Devonport Ordinary; Mr. S. Hoar, Carpenter to President; Mr. J. Sutton, Carpenter, to Pique, vice Hoar, to President.

Lieut. H. Young, late flag-lieut, to Admiral Sir J. Rowley, and Lieut. J. Halkett, to the rank of commander; Mr. J. C. M. Touzeau, mate of the Alligator, to the rank of lieut. and appointed to the Tyne; Captain J. Foote, to the Crocodile; Mr. G. Simmonds, purser, to the Favourite; H. S. Dyer, esq. to be secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Ommaney; Lieut. E. Peirse, and Mr. G. A. Phayre, mate to the Tyne; Lieut. T. Smith, Mr. C. Dillon, acting master and pilot, Mr. R. Hayes, purser, Mr. G. B. Lawrence, mate, and Mr. J. Blackford, second master and pilot, to the Thunder surveying vessel; Mr. G. Popplewell mate, to the Brittannia; Lieut. G. Raymond, to be agent on board the Iberia steam vessel; Mr. T. Codner., master (acting) to the Favourite; Mr. E. Hinde, mate, to the Donegal; Lieut. E. Baugh, and Mr. R. Jenner and Mr. C. Wellesley, mates to the Edinburgh; Mr. R. Read, and Mr. R. Curtis, mates to the President. The appointment of Lieut. Docœurdoux to be agent of one of the Post-office packets has not taken place.

The following midshipmen passed for lieuts. at the Naval Colleges on Tuesday:—Mr C. B. Yule, Raven; W. S. Millar, no ship; H. Temple, Caledonia; W. V. Rivers, Vestal; G. O. Popplewell, no ship; R. H. B. Rowley, President; C. W. Bonham, Pique; C. E. Molley, Edinburgh; R. Bryan, G. Collier, A. Courtis, no ship.

ROYAL MARINES.—Captain Thomas, and Lieut. W. S. Aslett, with a party of royal marines, embarked on board the President, fifty-two, on Tuesday last, and on Tuesday next a party of marines will embark in the Thunder.

Lieut. G. P. Rosenburg, Mr. A. L. Panchen, second master; Mr. James M'Nicoll, assistant-surgeon; and Mr. W. F. Bannerman, clerk-in-charge, to the Forester; Lieutenants C. C. Austen and S. S. Woolridge, Mr. P. Millman, acting master; Mr. J. B. Andrews, second master; Dr. G. J. Fox, surgeon; Dr. Evan Alexander, assistant-surgeon; Mr. J. C. Harris, purser; and Mr. Thomas Dryden, clerk, to the Crocodile; the Rev. M. Beebee, chaplain, to the Donegal; Lieutenants Hon. G. Hastings, from the Hercules to the Rhadamanthus; Mr. G. B. Collier, mate to the Pike; Mr. J. Carmichael, surgeon, and Mr. E. Roberts, gunner, to the Tyne; Mr. A. Little, mate; Mr. E. M. Lyons, midshipman; and Mr. R. Loney, clerk, to the Melville; Mr. J. M. Mitchell, mate, to the Excellent; Mr. J. Bathurst, mate, from the Pike to the Donegal; Mr. G. H. Seymour, mate, to the Royal George yacht; M. S. Osborn, volunteer of the first class, to the Hyacinth; Mr. Maddock, mate to the Thunderer; Mr. G. Beckett, master's assistant, to the Messenger steam-vessel; Mr. J. Colvell, purser, to be clerk of the Victory; and Mr. W. H. Norman, to be clerk to the Alligator

DOCKYARD APPOINTMENTS.—M. T. Sturdee, to be assistant at Portsmouth, vice Mr. Edye, promoted to master shipwright at Pembroke: Mr Bois to be assistant at Sheerness, vice Sturdee; Mr. Llewellyn, inspector at Woolwich, to be foreman at Plymouth, vice Bois; Mr. J. Large, of the School of Naval Architecture, to be foreman at Plymouth, vice Gruzellier, superanuated.

THE TEA TRADE, JULY 31.—The deliveries last week were only 388,500lb. The private trade sales will conclude to-morrow. They have gone off with much heaviness.

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJEE.